THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per mont for a shorter period.

The Weekly Journal at two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months. No subscription received to the Weekly for less than six months.

The proposition to build a railroad from Elizabeth City to Norfolk is agitating the people of that section.

Strange, yet true! In times past writers in drawing a parallel of old age always alluded to Methusaleh. Now, nine out of ten pop down the name of Susan B. Anthony.

Dr. Jewett says liquor will make a man feel strong enough to challenge Goliah, while he has to hold on to a post to keep himself from falling. The Doctor must have had some experience about it.

The Citizen says that at a log-rolling in Haywood county one man was killed and another severely injured by a falling tree which was suddenly blown down by the storm that prevailed at the time.

THE ASHVILLE *Citizen* says the snow-capped mountains have been "a thing of beauty" in that section for the last few days, but that there is no desire in the hearts of the mountaineers that this state of things remain a "joy forever."

When a man gets up in the middle of the night and picks up a carpet tack with his naked feet, he doesn't make a fuss and wake up his wife, but sits gently down, and while he extracts it silently communes with himself and tries to recollect the last hymn he learnt at Sunday school.

A contemporary asserts that the most compete picture of hopeless vanity is that of an editor leaning back in a chair, with one hand in his pocket, the other holding a pen which he is nibbling, while staring blankly at the opposite wall, vainly groping for an idea, as the foreman makes himself hoarse with shouts for more copy.

Congressman Purman, of Florida, having said that the Republican party is "the special child of God," the Boston *Post* observes that Purman's testimony upon this point derives force from the fact that he is now undergoing charges of corruption in office that will be very likely to send him to the Penitentiary.

THE *Blue Ridge Blade* says: "We understand that our Democratic Congress has or will appoint a special committee to investigate the manages ment of the Western district of North Carolina. We hope this is true, and then perhaps the poor men who have been dragged to Federal courts will learn that those who discoursed to them on honesty and fair dealing with the government have themselves been guilty of dishonest practices. There's a better day coming. On with the dance!"

Market Report

The Clerk of the market reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No. Carts in Market		90
" Beeves slaughtered		46
" Calves	"	8
" Hogs	"	53
" Goats	"	1

Killed by a Cock.

The Pee Dee *Courier* is authority for the most singular statement we have seen in the newspapers for many a day. Here it is: "A little son of Levi Ellerbe was playing in the yard a few days ago and was attacked by a cock which pecked the little fellow's head so badly that it caused death." The cocks of Richmond must be *very* game.

The Wagon Train.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* announces the arrival and departure of the first wagon train that has been established between Wilson and Goldsboro. The train consisted of fourteen wagons and carried to Goldsboro fifty-six bales of cotton, and returning, took away a load of merchandise. The cotton and merchandise were transported over the Atlantic road, thus flanking the W. & W. R. R.

This sort of thing cannot last long. The railroad or the wagon train will have to break down.

A Belligerent Judge.

The Mt. Airy *Watchman* of last week tells us that Judge Cloud so far forgot the dignity of the bench while holding court in Surry county, last week, as to take the clerk, Mr. Norman, by the collar and pitch him out of the court house. Cloud is a beautiful specimen of North Carolina Radicalism.

The negroes of Wilmington have a lively recollection of his antipathy to the practice of whistling.

Economy.

As a colored citizen was breasting the storm last evening with a new umbrella over his head he was halted by a friend and brother who asked "Is dat your umbrella?" "Yes sah, cost me two dollars en *fifty* cents," was the prompt reply. "Mr. Savage," said the other very solemnly, "When a man will buy a two dollar en fifty cent umbrella to keep the wet off'n a fifty cent suit ob close, what am de use to talk 'bout economy?"

Henry Kelly.

This individual is figuring in the magistrates courts as plaintiff. Justice H. E. Scott is the magistrate. Kelley alleges that he gave a man some rations on the agreement that the man would work for Kelley, but having gotten the rations in his possession the man failed to do the work.

This may be all so, but if it is so, and if this Henry Kelly be the same Henry Kelly, the ditcher, who figured on Topsail, he has been served exactly right. Kelly the ditcher served the identical trick on a gentleman who lived on the sound, with a few amplifications. Kelly not only got rations for himself but for a number of other hands whom he was to have employed to ditch for the gentleman. Tools were also procured in the same way. But Kelley took his departure without cutting a yard of ditch, taking with him the tools and the week's rations for himself and crew.

Wilmington Journal.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

One Square one week.....$ 1 00
One Square two weeks..... 1 50
One Square one month..... 3 50
One Square six months..... 10 00
Additional Squares at propotional rates.
One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.
Cash, invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK.
Subscribers finding a blue X mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

Gen. Cox's Case.

The Raleigh *News* comments as follows:

"The indictment did not end as was wished. The bolt did not go as far as aimed. Gen. Cox was not stricken down—but he was shot at, and the Democratic party assailed.

"Let us see. Gen. Cox was hauled off from Raleigh in the midst of the session of the executive committee of the Democratic party. He was arraigned before a United States commissioner—but that commissioner—was he guiltless? No! He was himself indicted by the Robeson county commissioners for libel and the case is to be tried next week. He was urged not to try the case, as he would be sitting on his own case, and he refused.

"The commissioners are men of character. Before deciding upon the returns from the rejected townships, they consulted their usual counsel, a gentleman of long standing at the bar with a practice of twenty-five years, and who advised them to reject these townships. But before doing so they heard Mr. Norment by counsel. Even if they had have excluded these townships, unless they did so with a criminal intent, they are not guilty. The whole case on the part of the prosecution shows a conspiracy, and let it be brought home on the conspirators.

"Bring Norment and Cassidy to the mark."

Our City by the Sea.

Our friend Avery of the Morganton *Blade* thus writes of his recent visit to our "city by the sea:"

For the first time since the war we recently visited Wilmington. We were glad to see the improvements which have been made there within the last few years. North Carolina has reason to be proud of her principal seaport and every man who has a scintilla of State pride must feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of our city by the sea. Having known the people of Wilmington in times past, and, though remembering the reputation which they justly bore for refinement, hospitality and liberality, we were yet unprepared to find that the course of events, the results of the war, the materialism and greed of the age, which in many other localities had brought about such a revolution in the habits, manners and notions of people, had produced so little change there. Her business men have not forgotten that the small sweet courtesies of life are no more out of place in the counting room than in the parlor, that gentlemen can be gentlemen on the exchange as well as in the social circle. Of course we are under many obligations to the members of the press for polite attentions. What newspaper man ever had any other experience in that city? We are glad to see our brethren of the JOURNAL and the *Star* in good spirits and their establishments apparently in flourishing condition. The evening paper, the *Review*, is said to be on a sound footing. We were glad to see our valued friend, Col. Saunders, so greatly improved in health by his recent visit to Arkansas Hot Springs.

When they reflect that perhaps no other city in the whole South would have acted so liberally as Wilmington in the matter of aiding in the completion of our railroad, our Western North Carolina merchants should show some gratitude by trading with that port. The wholesale merchants of Wilmington can sell groceries as cheap as those of Norfolk or even Baltimore, and all thing being equal, the bulk of our traffic should surely be given to *our own* sea port.

New Books.

We are indebted to the publishers, through Mr. Heinsberger, for several late publications:

"Miriam's Memoirs," a Romance of the House of Beaumecourt, by Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"Sea and Shore," a Sequel to Miriam's Memoirs, by the same authoress and same publishers.

"The Count of Moret, or Richelieu and His Rivals, by Alexander Dumas. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

"Loves of the Harem," by George W. M. Reynolds. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"The Curate in Charge." A novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers.

"His Natural Life." A novel. By Marcus Clarke. New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers.

All the above books are for sale at Mr. Heinsberger's.

A North Carolina Trotting Mare Burned to Death.

We see from the papers that Robert White's stable at Lynchburg, Va., was burnt last Friday night and with it perished Proxay, a very promising trotting mare valued at $2,500, and owned, as the Lynchburg paper has it, by George Williams of this State. We feel sure though it is the blooded mare of Col. George Williamson of Yanceyville, and late Senator from Caswell county. We trust we may be mistaken, but feel certain we are not. Burned with the same stable was a sorrel colt Danville, owned by Sprague and W. D. Kean, and valued at $1 500. Also Nelly Woodson, a running mare owned by Sprague and valued at $300.

The Raleigh Imbroglio.

There was no decision in the trial before Mayor Manly on Thursday. The case seems to be encumbered with legal technicalities as well as other complications. It now has two branches, one branch before the Mayor and one before Justice Magnin. Justice Magnin heard a part of the testimony in the case of Col. Clark vs. Mr. Turner and adjourned until yesterday. The case vs. Howerton before Mayor Manly was also adjourned until yesterday.

Extra Liability to Malarial Infection.

Persons whose blood is thin, digestion weak and liver sluggish, are extra-liable to the attacks of malarial disease. The most trifling exposure may, under such conditions, infect a system which, if healthy, would resist the miasmatic taint. The only way to secure immunity from malaria in localities where it is prevalent, is to tone and regulate the system by improving weakened digestion, enriching the blood and giving a wholesome impetus to biliary secretion. These results are accomplished by nothing so effectively as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which long experience has proved the most reliable safeguard against fever and ague and kindred disorders as well as the best remedy for them. The Bitters are, moreover, an excellent invigorant of the organs of urination, and an active depurent, eliminating from the blood those acrid impurities, which originate rheumatic ailments.

The Methodist Centennial.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Metropolitan hall was profusely and elegantly decorated with evergreens and flowers. Over the speaker's stand was emblazoned the legend:

"1776. * * WELCOME. * * 1876"

The exercises of the first day of the commemoration of the introduction of Methodism in North Carolina were opened at 11 o'clock this morning with prayer by Rev. J. P. Moore, after which the inspiring, excellent old-time hymn "Coronation" was sung by the whole congregation, all standing. Rev. J. P. Moore, presiding elder of the Raleigh district, then announced prayer by Rev. E. A. Yates, presiding elder of the Newbern district. The mass meeting was then organized by the election of Bishop McTyeire president and Bishops Marvin and Doggett associate presidents. All the presiding elders of the North Carolina conference were made vice presidents. Rev. F. L. Reid, of Louisburg, was appointed secretary. Rev L. S. Burkhead moved to extend the usual courtesies to the representatives of the press, which was unanimously adopted. Brief remarks were then made by Bishop McTyeire, after which Col. Walter Clark was introduced and pronounced.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The speech exhibited great research and gave an exhaustive resume of the rise and progress of Methodism from its origin with the Wesleys in 1739, all through its varying fortunes, up to the present culmination of grand achievement with which it has filled the world.

The speech of welcome was appropriately responded to by Bishop McTyeire, of Tennessee. He referred to the vow administered once each year to the itinerants to be punctual. Therefore, through snow and sleet and rain,

WE ARE HERE.

It is also enjoined upon them to do everything at the time appointed. This we have done to-day. The time is appropriate to pledge this generation to renewed consecration to God. While we do not glorify men, it is well to commemorate the heroism, the self denial and the glorious exploits of the Methodist itineracy of one hundred years ago. A duty devolving on us is to do something for our educational institutions. They have accomplished great good in the past; we should do all that is needed to equip them for still greater usefulness. The Sunday school work ought also to be mode mare vigorous. Methodists

BELIEVE IN FELLOWSHIP,

in getting together. Methodism is not iconoclastic but revivalistic. Its work is one of upbuilding and renewal. May we hope that the waves of vital piety shall flow forth from this gathering, and that its influences may be instrumental in the conversion of souls.

Rev. L. S. Burkhead then announced

PREACHING

at 3½ p. m. at the Edenton St. M. E. church by Rev. John W. Andrews, and at the same hour at Person St. M. E. church by Rev. V. A. Sharpe. Also that Bishop McTyeire would discuss the subject of "Methodism and its Founders" at Metropolitan Hall at 7½ p. m.

The audience then joined in singing the grand old doxology of Bishop Ken, and the exercises closed with a benediction from Bishop Doggett, of Richmond. Here is the programme for to-morrow:

10 o'clock, a. m.—Subject for discussion: The Pioneer Methodist Ministers and Laymen of N. C., their Struggles and Triumphs—by Rev. W. M. Robey, A. M., Prof. W. C. Doub, A. M.

Eulogy on the life and labors of Rev. Peter Doub, D. D., by Rev. M. L. Wood.

3 o'clock, p. m., Edenton Street.—Services by Rev. L. L. Hendren.

3 o'clock, p. m, Person Street.—Services by Rev. F. L. Reid.

7½ o'clock, p. m., at Metropolitan Hall—Subject for discussion: The Introduction and History of Methodism in the capital of N. C., and its Relation to the Methodism of the State, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Rev. H. T. Hudson.

The Second Centennial Day of the Methodists.

From the Raleigh News.

Metropolitan Hall was well filled yesterday morning not only with a citizen attendance from the city but a large number of strange faces from all sections of the State. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. D. Adams of Greensboro, and after singing by the choir Bishop Marvin came forward and introduced to the vast audience Rev. W. M. Robey, President of the Davenport Female College, who delivered an eloquent address on Pioneer Ministers and Laymen of North Carolina, their Struggles and their Trials. Professor W. C. Doub was the next to speak. His address was on the same subject. Both addresses were well delivered. A letter from Rev. B. T. Blake, of Wake county, was read, and also a telegram of congratulation from Hon. W. M. Robbins, a member of the North Carolina Conference. Dr. Burkhead then announced the afternoon programme and the meeting adjourned to meet again at night.

At night the meeting opened—the hall packed to overflowing—Bishop McTyere presiding, with prayer by Rev. John Tillett. After singing by the choir Bishop McTyere introduced Professor A. W. Mangum who addressed the meeting on the introduction and history of Methodism in Raleigh, a discourse which was grand, eloquent and historical and was received by the audience with much delight.

Another hymn was sung, the congregation standing and all joining in, at the end of which the Rev. Dr. Burkhead announced that Bishop Marvin would lift a contribution for a metropolitan church to be built in this city and to be called the Methodist Metropolitan church. Dr. Burkhead, Professor Mangum, Rev. R. H. Whitaker, Rev. H. T. Hudson and W. J. Young, with an interrogation mark on their faces, walked up and down the aisles and cries came from all around the house as hands went up, "Here—$500"—Then, "Here $100, $50, $25," to be paid in yearly instalments, and Bishop Marvin cried out, "put me down for one hundred dollars—fifty dollars a year—and I want it understood that I give that for Mangum's speech to-night." The sum raised was not announced publicly, but we learn from the Rev. Frank L. Reid, the Secretary, that it will amount to the rise of seven thousand dollars. Bishop Marvin then announced that Bishop Doggett would occupy the rostrum this morning at eleven o'clock in Metropolitan Hall, his subject "Progress of Methodism in the nineteenth century." As this announcement was made the reporter heard whispers among the ladies, "We'll have something nice tomorrow." Bishop Marvin then said, "Now let us all sing the long meter doxology," the Bishop himself raising the tune as he took Bishop McTyere by the arm and led him up to pronounce the benediction. The clock struck eleven and all was closed.

Third Centennial Day of the Methodists.

[From the Raleigh News.]

The crowd gathered at Metropolitan Hall yesterday morning at half past ten and the meeting was opened with singing, then prayer by Rev. H. Wheeler,, after which Bishop McTyere introduced to the large audience Bishop Doggett of Virginia, who had for his theme the progress of Methodism in the nineteenth century and who held the audience spell-bound for one hour and a half, and his peroration is said to have been the grandest ever heard in this city from pulpit or forum. In referring to the addresses of those speakers who had preceded him he claimed a personal interest in the occasion to this extent, that thirty years ago he rode the Matamuskeet circuit in this State and had had that much participation in North Carolina Methodism. The opening of the address was devoted to an exposition of the state of the church down to the beginning of the nineteenth century which he used as a basis on which the superstructure of the last seventy-five years has been erected. Before the benediction Bishop McTyere called on Secretary Reid to announce the amount collected by subscription last night for the building of the new church, and the secretary reported it at the rate of eight thousand dollars. The meeting then closed to the doxology of "Old Hundred" as Bishop McTyere called it and the benediction was propounced.

At half past three yesterday evening the meeting was called to order by Rev. J. P. Moore, Presiding Elder. Prayer by Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Eder of the Wilmington District, and Mr. Moore introduced Rev. H. T. Hudson of Shelby, whose theme was the relation of Methodism at the capital of the State to the Methodism of the State at large. He adverted to and discussed the fact that cities are centres of thought and action and are the fountain heads from which the streams flow out and penetrate and water the whole land. He drew many illustrations from history both in church and State, citing Jerusalem, Babylon, Constantinople, Rome and Paris, &c. After the address two letters were read by Rev. Dr. Burkhead, one from Rev. James McAden of South Hill, Mecklenburg county, Va., and the other from Rev. S. W. Moore of Kentucky, both regretting they could not attend the centennial and offering to "put a brick in the new church." They were beautiful letters breathing a lofty christian spirit and no doubt will be published in the Advocate. The choir sang a beautiful hymn, "Gathering Home," the sweetest piece they have yet sung, and will be sung again to-night by special request. Dr. Burkhead then announced the programme for the night and the meeting was closed with a benediction.

At seven and a half last night a large audience packed Metropolitan Hall, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Ira T. Wyche, and Bishop Marvin introduced Rev. T. M. Jones, President of the Greensboro Female College, whose address was in the interest of education and chiefly in reference to his own institution. He gave a detailed history of the college under its successive presidents, Rev. Solomon Lee, Rev. Dr Shipp, Rev. Dr. Deems, and the speaking of the burning of the old building in 1863; of the long continued efforts to replace it; of the recent rebuilding of the college enlarged and improved; its growing patronage and prosperity, and the heavy weight of debt now resting on it. He concluded with an eloquent and earnest appeal for enlarged facilities and a higher education of the daughters of the church. Bishop Marvin then requested the choir to sing and all joined in an appropriate hymn, The Rev. Dr. B. Craven, President of Trinity College was then introduced and made a half hour address giving a detailed and very highly interesting and instructive history of his college. Bishop Marvin then arose and stated after a conference with the brethren and the committee it was decided not to take up a collection to-night after these addresses, it further stated that Rev. Jesse Cunningim, agent for the Greensboro, Trinity and Davenport Colleges, was present and he would be glad if he would take the rostrum and present his plan to the audience for raising money for these colleges, the whole debt amounting to sixty thousand dollars. Mr. Cunningim gave the plan. Dr. Burkhead announced the programme for to-day and Bishop Marvin dismissed the congregation.

CENTENNIALS.

A big thing is the Centennial. As Rev. Moses J. Hunt of Franklin county who always sits in the window and listens to the Bishop with all his face and all his might, declares: "The biggest thing, sir, I ever saw."

The night was too warm last night. The Bishops cried out: "More air—open the doors of the stove."

A larger crowd at the Hall than even the night before. Many left for want of room.

Rev. Joseph H. Wheeler is the oldest minister in attendance.

Gov. Brogden sat in the gallery. He was invited on the rostrum the other night but he sat too close to some pretty girls and refused to change his seat.

Two additional subscriptions were raised yesterday of one hundred dollars each and the sum now stands for the new church eighty-six hundred dollars and odd.

Bishop Marvin says: "We must raise this twelve thousand dollars during the centennial," and the brethren respond, "We will, we will."

The most enthusiastic and appreciative among the laymen attendent on the occasion is Henry T. Jordan, Esq., of Person county.

Mrs. Susan Fenton, the sister-in-law of the late Governor Swain, attends the meetings regularly and sits in the front ranks near the rostrum. Mrs. Ann Solomon, near 80, is also always there.

John N. Staples, Esq., of Greensboro, is in the city, and will deliver his address on Church and State tomorrow.

Major Yates of the Charlotte Democrat attended yesterday, also Mr. Baker of the Franklin Courier.

The Crisis of Congregationalism.

The leading members of the Rev. Dr. Budington's church have informally discussed the propriety of at once following the example of the Church of the Pilgrims in repudiating the acts of the Beecher Advisory Council, and it is understood that the same action will be taken as soon as Dr. Storr's address has been circulated enough to form a weight of sentiment. The church is nearly unanimous in its feeling on the subject. A call will doubtless be placed in Dr. Budington's hands next week for a church meeting to pass upon the question. It is expected that a majority of the churches in the denomination will take a stand in repudiation or in acceptance of the council's edicts. There will be more action after Dr. Storr's views have been digested.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Salisbury Watchman:

A darkey overcharged with whisky reeling along the streets on Saturday made a lunge and struck a curb stone with his hand in Billy goat fashion. A crowd soon collected to see if he was dead or alive; but a more knowing individual after being told what had happened, quietly inquired "Did he split the rock?"

The Testimony of Caleb P. Marsh.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Caleb P. Marsh was examined to-night before a sub committee of the committee on judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Hunton, Lynde and Hoar. He seemed to have no distinct recollection of the details of the transactions with the Belknaps; could not recall dates, and could only give impressions about the most important occurrences connected with the payment of the various sums to Secretary Belknap. He frequently expressed a scrupulous desire to swear to the exact truth, which prevented him from venturing upon positive answers. He thought he filed a formal application for the tradership at Fort Sill. Upon the suggestion of Belknap he wrote to a friend at Cincinnati, and received letters of recommendation from Job Stephenson and Senator Sherman. He remembered when he got the appointment that Belknap told him Evans was in town, and advised Marsh to see him. Belknap said Evans was a good trader, and should not be turned out without some arrangement to purchase his goods. He detailed his bargaining with Evans about the sum to be paid, which agrees with the statement heretofore published about this transaction. The first payment of $1,500 was sent to Mrs. Belknap. He was sure this remittance was made to Mrs. Belknap, and not to the Secretary. When his attention was directed to the fact that this remittance appears on the express company's books as having been sent to W. W. Belknap, and was receipted for by him, Marsh said he could not understand that, and thought it must be a mistake. After Mrs. Belknap's death, in December, 1870, the remittances were always made to the Secretary. When he received money from Fort Sill he would write the Secretary and inform him he had some money for him, and asked how he should remit. The Secretary would reply sometimes by mail, sometimes by telegraph, directing him how to forward the money. He generally sent it by express. Once he bought a bond upon the Secretary's direction, and once he sent a certificate of deposit, issued by the National Bank of Commerce. When he sent the money by express he always forwarded the company's receipt by mail. These receipts always came back to him indorsed "G. K." by Belknap. He was familiar with Belknap's writing, and was reasonably sure the characters on the back of the express receipts were made by him. Several times when Belknap was in New York, he handed him the money in bank notes. He had no recollection whether he paid the money at his store or his house, nor could he remember what he said to the Secretary when he handed him the money. He had an impression that he would say, "Here is some money," or, "Here is a present." He thinks he never told Belknap the money was from Fort Sill, but thinks Belknap must have understood that it was from that source. He could not remember that he ever made an arrangement with Mrs. Belknap or Mrs. Bowers to remit half the proceeds, but thought it possible such an understanding might have been had. All the letters, telegrams, and express receipts were destroyed by Marsh as they were received. He did this in order to preclude the possibility of their publication. While he did not think the transactions criminal, he thought the publication would lead to the disgrace of the Secretary of War. After the publication was made in New York papers in 1872, about the sale of the Fort Sill tradership, Belknap and Marsh had a conversation about the matter. He remembers Belknap asked him whether he had a contract with Evans, but could not remember that anything was said about the publication of the charge that soldiers were being charged exorbitant prices, because of the tribute exacted. He had an impression that the general subject was talked over. He never had any business with Belknap except that growing out of the Fort Sill tradership. He did not consult with Belknap before making the reduction in Evans' payment from twelve to six thousand per year, and did not remember having made any explanations as to why the payments were reduced one-half. He thought Belknap knew he had an arrangement with Evans; that some understanding was reached upon the night following the former Mrs. Belknap's funeral. The last payment was made in December last, to the present Mrs. Belknap and he thinks the payment previous to the last was also made to Mrs. Belknap. The examination was not concluded to-night.

A VERY "GREEN-EYED MONSTER."

A Wisconsin Iago's Deviltry.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Two nice old people, man and wife, sat in the Detroit and Milwaukee depot, having come from Canada and waiting to go further west. She called him George as she ordered him to look and see if that one-handled satchel was safe, and he called her Polly as he reported that 'ere satchel was as safe as if spiked to a tree. By the by, he wanted to smoke, and went out and lit his pipe and strolled into a barber shop. Left alone in a strange town, the wife became nervous and fidgety after a few minutes, and walking over to where a serious looking chap sat reading a paper covered novel entitled "The Bushwhacker's Daughter," she asked:

You don't think my husband has got lost, do you?

Is your husband of phlegmatic disposition, ma'am? he asked in reply.

She looked at him in a puzzled way, and then hesitatingly said:

He's good natured, and I never heard him swear, 'cept the time when I forgot and left his boots in the oven.

Are your conjugal ties still tender and sentimental? he asked.

I'm his lawful wife, she replied, looking rather indignant.

Yes, yes, I know; but perhaps your husband has cogent reasons for desiring to sever his conjugal ties.

Jugal what? she asked.

Hasn't it occurred to you madam, that your husband may have run away?

Good gracious, no!

It has to me. I was studying both of you before he went out. I saw that he was of a phlegmatic temperament, while you are vivacious.

Good land!

Yes ma'am, I saw him looking at you as you were looking at the lady who tends the eating stand. I could almost read his thoughts. I saw him sigh. A look of deepest sorrow crossed his face. I saw him draw away from you as if your presence was disagreeable.

You did?

And I saw him elevate his nose.

Did he stick up his nose at me? she demanded.

Yes, and as he passed me going out I heard him say to himself: I'll leave the old jade and hunt me up a blooming wife. I'm sorry for you ma'am.

You needn't be, she slowly said, drawing off her yarn mittens and buttoning up her waterproof. So he stuck up his nose, eh? And he kinder drew off, eh? Called me an old jade, did he?

It is a sad case, ma'am, continued the stranger, as he saw her eyes snapping, but of course you can't do any thing about it.

I can't eh? she replied, as she began stacking up the baggage.

No, ma'am. All you can do is to pawn your jewelry, sell your baggage and retur home.

Stranger, will you keep an eye on them things? she asked, pointing to the baggage.

I will, ma'am, but I hope you will take my advice. You don't want to make a public scandal, do you?

Watch them things, she said, waving her hand, as she went out upon the street.

Nothing was to be seen of George. She started up the street, looking very pale around the mouth. He sat in the window of the barber shop, smoking away and reading a negro minstrel programme. She saw him as she was walking past, and she softly slid in and had him by the hair before he looked up.

What on earth—Dolly—why, Dolly? he yelled, in his sudden surprise.

Yes, it's your old jade? she hissed, trying to get hold with the other hand, too.

What's this—who—hold on! he exclaimed.

For de Lawd's sake! What's all dis yere mean? called the barber.

Found that young and blooming wife yet? she sneered, holding his head against the wall.

What wife—what ails ye—are ye crazy? he yelled.

Now, dew stop dis yer bladshed, or I'll call out de police! added the barber, waiving his lather brush around.

Sneaked in here in hopes I'd go, did you? remarked the wife.

Woman, are you mad? asked the man.

If she hain't done gone crazy as a fox, den I never seed a 'possum, put in the barber.

George returned to the depot with her. The baggage was there, but the strange man with a novel wasn't. She sat George down, sat down beside him, and in reply to his explanation she pressed her lips and said:

You set right where you are or there'll be broken bones.

But, Dolly ——

You let Dolly alone. We'll be alone bime by, and you'd better git ready to shiver.

The stranger was a mean man. Dolly will never believe there wasn't something in it.

STATE NEWS.

From the Asheville Citizen:

We can't afford to sing this song its full length, because we did not enjoy the snow that visited us Sunday night. It was rather too much of a good thing, and came in rather a gushing manner. It reached some foot in depth on an average, but drifted in many places several feet deep. It is the heaviest snow Asheville has had for many a season. Sleigh riding has been the source of great amusement for the last day or two.

Thanks to the energetic commissioners and officers of the Western road, the cars are now delivering and receiving passengers at Malone's Store. It enables passengers to get into Asheville now a little after dark, and before the summer season comes on the schedule will be so arranged as to put them in here before dark. At least so Maj. Rollins informs us, the president of the road.

Mr. Clemmons has gotten the mail lines from Asheville to Old Fort, Asheville to Franklin, and Asheville to Warm Springs. This insures the best of stage lines, and consequently increased travel. Mr. C. keeps up the best stage lines we ever saw. We hope he will run a good line out West, for then we could many travellers go out to that beautiful section who have been deterred on account of the conveyances.

News has reached here of the death in Washington city on Wednesday last of Mr. Henry Middleton, an aged gentleman who has resided on the Swannanoa near this place since the war, his death being occasioned by pneumonia. The deceased was formerly a promiuent citizen and a banker of Charleston, S. C., and a brother of Commodore Middleton, of the U. S. Navy. Since last summer he has been spending his time in Philadelphia and Washington, having a sister in Philadelphia. He was the author of several important financial works, and a man of extensive general knowledge.

We learn that parties are preparing or threatening to stop any work that may be begun on either the Western Division or French Broad branch of the W. N. C. R. R. We believe they claim to "own" all this property. The people ought to lynch anybody who will try to stop work attempted to be done on either road. They have been trifled with long enough. If the title of these parties is good, the completion of the roads will not effect their claims, but would enhance them. We hope the people will watch these movements and treat them as they deserve.

From the Morganton Blade:

The stream of water which is being conveyed to the asylum from the top of the South Mountain will have one hundred and sixty-five feet head, a pressure of nearly two hundred pounds to the square inch. The pipes will convey three hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day.

A heavy snow storm prevailed during most of yesterday and the night before, covering the ground to the depth of nine or ten inches.

The skeleton found in the shaft on the big tunnel turns out to be that of a sheep, instead of a big footed negro! However, there was a pair of shoes in there.

The Republicans are not satisfied with stealing all our thunder about revenue, &c., but they want to steal our voters. We notice that Mr. Joseph B. Hunter is in both lists of delegates and there are half a dozen more persons named as Republican delegates whom we believe will vote with the Democrats this fall.

Thomas Neill, a respectable and worthy old citizen of this county, not rising to breakfast was allowed by his family to remain a little longer in bed than usual on Friday morning, supposing he was weary, but as he was to have attended court that day they finally went to arouse him, when to their horror they found him cold in death." He had not been complaining and was in his usual health.

From the Pee Dee Courier:

A general fire prevailed in the Sand Hills Friday night and burned over a large district. The loss of property especially fencing is very great. The people living in this section are mostly poor people and this disaster works hard for them. Daniel Currie lost his fences, dwelling and out houses, and 3,000 pounds of fodder. Loch Oliver lost his fences and several stacks of fodder. Mr. Seals lost his fences, a lot of peas and fodder, crib and corn. Calvin Johnson lost his crib and fifty bushels of corn. Elijah Steele lost all of his buildings and fence. Smith & Leviner lost four crops of turpentine on the Ayeock farm and some small buildings. About three hundred yards of the railroad was burned near Sand Hill depot, and 202 cords of wood. The fire seems to have originated from some parties burning an ash heap. The loss to these people is considerable, and Rockingham has contributed liberally to Calvin Johnson and others who lost so much by this disastrous fire.

In ripping off the outer casting of weather boards on the building now being taken down at the court house corner, says the Hillsboro Recorder, the original weather boards were exposed, and they are curiosities. They are about four feet long and about six inches wide, rived out of post oak to the thickness of less than half an inch, guiltless of the plane and with a rude attempt at ornament in the shape of moulding on the exposed edge, which might have been done with a jack knife. They were secured with wrought nails, evidently the work of a home smith, but to this day as sound as when touched with the last stroke of the hammer. This house now disappearing is coeval with revolutionary days, and if it could speak would have many a tale to tell of the many generations of business men that have occupied it.

The Milton Chronicle says:

We had the pleasure last Wednesday of making the acquaintance of Capt. Skinner & Son, of Fayetteville, who came here to examine Dan River, with the view of running a steamboat to Barksdale. They had the hospitalities of the town extended them and a boat furnished to reconnoiter the river. We learn the result of the examination was quite favorable to the practicability of navigation, but in view of the railroad project the Captain declines further action at present.

The new college building at Rutherford was blown down by the recent storm.

Since the organization of the Wilson Transportation Company cotton has advanced a half cent on the pound.

WASHINGTON.

The Situation at the National Capital.

Special telegram to the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 24—The committee on the judiciary are taking testimony every day in respect to the Belknap impeachment and will be ready with their report early next week, and will also submit the articles of impeachment.

The deputations here representing the whiskey interest deprecate any change in the tax, or mode of collecting it, but say that if it is to be made it should be made at once. They desire permanency and are opposed to having the question remain an open one.

Mr. Falls, late clerk of the Department of Justice, admitted to-day that Whitney had received over $125,000 for which he did not account, and never was required to account by Attorney-General Williams.

The House committee on appropriations have acted as if they were the masters of the House, and have carried matters with too high a hand. The result is a successful revolt—Democrats will not submit to this dictation.

Their reduction of the present pitiful salaries of the department clerks tends directly to inefficiency and corruption of the public service, but they have gone beyond this, and propose reductions which strike at the efficiency of the clerical force of the House itself. Many of the best Democrats of the House refuse to sustain the committee. They will have to modify their bill or be defeated altogether. L. Q. W.

"Mrs. Partington" Abroad.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, March 6.]

R. P. Shillaber, a gentleman better known to the people of this city and the whole United States as the author of Mrs. Partington's quizzical and humorous sayings, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel in Oakland. A Chronicle reporter called upon him yesterday and found that while seventy-seven years had whitened his hair, though they had failed to bend his form, the spirit of jollity was still strong within him. In response to the questions of the reporter, Mr. Shillaber stated that he was visiting the coast principally for his health, and that he did not desire any notoriety. In the interview he stated that he began writing Mrs. Partington's sayings by accident. Being engaged on a newspaper in 1847 he happened to insert a quizzical remark attributing it to Mrs. Partington, the title being borrowed from Sydney Smith's character of that name. He said that when his sayings were collated and published he had no idea of the great success that the book would meet with, and was surprised at the avidity with which it was taken. The boy "Ike" he stated to be a veritable character—in fact his own son—and it was the careful study of his and other boyish characters that made Mrs. Partington's "Ike" a true representative of the class. Mr. Shillaber intends to spend some months in travelling through the State and seeing what there is to be seen. He has long since discontinued his quaint "sayings," but his conversation still sparkles with Mrs. Partington's humor.

Uncle Daniel Drew was the only man who knew the word by which his combination safe was opened. One morning he was ill and did not get down to his office, so they sent to get the word. Door was the word, the messenger was told, but he worked with it half an hour and the safe remained closed. He returned to the old gentleman. What word did you say? Door! door! shouted Uncle Daniel. The clerk, suddenly remembering that Mr. Drew was eccentric in some things, asked, How do you spell it, sir? Such ignorance! D-o-a-r-e, of course. The safe was opened.

Quarterly Meeting.

Second round appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder for Wilmington District Methodist E. church, South.

Wilmington, at Fifth Street,	March	18 19
Clinton, at McGees',	April	1 2
Magnolia, at Providence,	"	8 9
Bladen, at Terribeth,	"	15 16
Whiteville and Fair Bluff,	"	29 30
Waccamaw, Miss.		
Wilmington, at Front Street,	May	6 7
Kenansville, at Richlands,	"	13 14
Cokesbury, at Cokesbury,	"	20 21
Smithville, ——,	"	27 28
Onslow, at Queen's Creek,	June	3 4
Topsail, at Herring Chapel,	"	10 11
Elizabeth, ——,	"	17 18

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for his Spring Visitation.

Kinston	March	22
Holy Innocents, Lenoir Co.,	"	24
Newbern	"	26
Beaufort	"	28
St. Paul's Swift Creek Bridge,	"	31
Trinity Church, Beaufort Co.,	April	2
Blount's Creek,	"	3
St. John's, Durham's Creek,	"	4
South Creek, Beaufort Co.,	"	6
Greenville	"	9
St. John's, Pitt Co.,	"	11
Snow Hill	"	13
Marlborough, Pitt county,		
Good Friday	"	14
Wilmington, Easter Sunday,	"	16
Fayetteville and Rockfish	May	6 & 7

The Serapis, with the Prince of Wales and suite en route home from India, has arrived at Suez.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 23—SENATE—The morning hour was devoted to pensions.

Morton gave notice that he would next Monday call up and dispose of the resolution to investigate the Mississippi elections.

The electoral bill consumed the day,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

THE UNIVERSITY—HOW ITS TRUSTEES WERE ELECTED

The *Torchlight* admits that in its article in reference to the University, it may have used "words that would have been avoided in more careful writing." It also very frankly expresses its readiness to withdraw whatever words it has used injudiciously and whatever statements it has made under wrong impressions. Indeed the writer of the article in question declares himself to have once been a student at the University and still to be its unvarying and earnest friend, and protests that he does not intend to be drawn into any controversy that may place him upon the stand as a witness against *his alma mater*.

We are truly glad to find the writer in the *Torchlight* to be a friend and not an enemy to the University, and we promise him he will ever find the JOURNAL ready to co-operate with him most heartily in bringing to light and in curing any defects there may be in its management and conduct. We say this candidly and frankly.

But before we conclude this article we wish to correct a misapprehension in regard to the manner of electing the present Board of Trustees. The *Torchlight* says:

"We heard in Raleigh that the present Board of Trustees were mainly selected by some two or three gentlemen. Doubtless they did the best they could. It is possible to make a better board. We do not fancy that way of selecting them.

The facts of the case are briefly these: Certain gentlemen from different parts of the State, some half dozen perhaps then in Raleigh, who had long and zealously labored for the restoration of the University did, after a careful canvass of the State, make out a list of gentlemen whose position, intelligence and influence and whose devotion to its interests pointed them out as proper to be made Trustees of the University. This list embraced members of every religious denomination and of every political party in the State. By the time the list was complete a dictum or opinion of the Supreme Court was found intimating that a Trustee of the University was an "officer," and as under our constitution a man cannot hold two offices, it necessitated the striking from the list a good many names, at least four Judges of the Supreme Court for example and several members of the Legislature, some of them known to be among the most devoted friends of the University in the State. When the day appointed for the election arrived, it was realized that the Legislature had quite an elephant on its hands, for the reason that there were 64 Trustees to be elected and to be elected *viva voce* by a joint vote of both Houses. A factious minority might have made the election an almost interminable proceeding. Objection was made, too, that a "slate" had been fixed up by parties, not members of the Legislature, to control the selection of Trustees. Some confusion followed, that boded not well for the struggling University, in the midst of which it happened to strike some one that as there were 64 Trustees and 8 Congressional Districts it would simplify matters if it was agreed to elect 8 at a time and to permit the members from each Congressional District to caucus and nominate 8 Trustees. This arrangement was at once agreed to by the members of the Legislature and without consultation with special friends of the University who were not members.

The writer of this well remembers the dismay he felt when told of the agreement, for he saw at once and called attention to the fact that if adhered to it would enable the Radicals to appoint negroes as Trustees in the First and Second Congressional districts. But objection and protest from those not members availed nothing. The several caucuses were held and nominations made and confirmed that smashed into fragments the "slate" that had been carefully prepared with the utmost regard to every interest and in its stead substituted the present Board. These are the facts of the case and in stating them we speak not from hearsay.

The writer in the *Torchlight*, in whom we now recognize an old and esteemed friend, is mistaken in thinking the election of the present Board of Trustees was controlled "by some two or three gentlemen."

MONTFORT McGEHEE, ESQ.

A correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says:

In canvassing the various candidates mentioned in connection with the approaching State election, we are gratified to see the name of that pure patriot and courteous gentleman, Montfort McGehee, of Person, suggested as a suitable candidate to be our Lieutenant Governor, and to preside over our Senate. Polite and affable in his manners, upright and above suspicion in his dealings, frank and manly in his bearing, there is not a man in the State who possesses in a more eminent degree the qualities that fit him for the important trusts and high duties incident to the office we have mentioned.

The *Observer* heartily endorses what its correspondent says, and declares Mr. McGehee to be a gentleman gifted with a strong mind, possessed of extensive information, an effective speaker, a stainless patriot and a successful farmer.

Mr. McGehee deserves all of this and more too. We know of no man in North Carolina who possesses more of the elements that deservedly command honor and respect than Montfort McGehee. Born with a good mind, he has improved it by years of close study and careful reading and by travel at home and abroad; a good lawyer and a successful farmer, he has yet found time to attain a rare degree of literary culture; well versed in historical studies, especially curious in everything pertaining to the history of his own State, he is also thoroughly familiar with the politics of the country, past as well as present. But superior to these all, great in degree and admirable in kind as they are, is the spotless purity of the man's private life.

Those who know Montfort McGehee know that in saying this we use not the language of exaggeration.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Major Engelhard writes us as follows from Washington:

MESSRS. SCALES AND YEATES.

On Thursday last two of our Representatives made their first speeches of the session in the House. General Scales, who was a member before the war, had been heard there in that chamber, but Major Yeates "fleshed his maiden sword." It was a proud day for North Carolina.

General Scales spoke from manuscript, a well-considered, able and convincing argument, upon the abuses of the government, especially in its treatment of the Indians. Temperate, considerate, well-written and well-spoken, the speech is justly regarded as one of the best delivered during the session. It has added greatly to his already leading position in the House.

Major Yeates took the House by storm. Laboring under severe indisposition, and securing the floor during the latter part of the day, after the members were worn down from many hours of continuous discussions, he began under serious difficulties. Rising superior to them, however, in a few minutes he filled the vacated chairs and secured undivided attention from the members, the lobbies and the crowded galleries.

Impetuous in manner, clear and forcible in statement and conservative in sentiment, he arraigned the Republican party in one of the most masterly speeches ever heard in the House.

There was a freshness in the manner and matter which won the attention and sympathy of all, and the speaker was continually interrupted with the most rapturous applause. The fact that the Chairman forgot to stop him at the end of his hour, and that no one raised the point of order, is a compliment seldom paid to a speech, when so many are desirous of being heard, and a speaker's time is watched with such a jealous eye.

These two speeches have done much to add to the fine reputation already acquired by our North Carolina delegation. Indeed in both Houses no State has more reason to be proud of her representatives. When our people learn to appreciate her public men as they deserve, we will find that their influence will be extended and the State will be the gainer.

THE PILOTAGE LAWS.

There has been a desperate effort made before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives to repeal the law requiring compulsory pilotage on coastwise vessels. The effort has received a decided check recently by the committee concluding to report adversely, but a number of New England vessel owners are now in Washington using every effort to get the committee to reconsider their determination in the matter.

Our immediate Representative, Hon. A. M. Waddell, has been untiring in his efforts to defeat the bill, having submitted several able arguments before the committee, which have had great influence with them. In connection with Messrs. Goode of Norfolk, and Heatridge of Savannah, he has been indefatigable in the matter.

Senator Ransom also has been faithful to the promise he made the pilots last summer in his speech to them. He has brought to bear his great influence upon the members of the committee, and will continue to do all he can to defeat the bill before the committee and in the House. We assure our friends who who have this matter at heart that their interest could not be in better hands. We feel well satisfied now that the bill will not pass.

The allegation or insinuation—the idea has been put in a dozen different forms—that the Belknap corruptions began with Mrs. Belknap, and that she received the first money from the sale of the post-traderships, is badly damaged says the Savannah Morning *News* by the fact that the receipt to the express company which delivered the first money forwarded by Marsh is signed by W. W. Belknap. Marsh, to be sure, insisted before the committee that he paid the first money to Mrs. Belknap, but he was much disconcerted when the chairman informed him that the express company's receipt was signed by the Secretary of War. Marsh says he thought this arrangement would disgrace the Belknaps, if it was known, though he did not think it was criminal. That is, he thought it was right to bribe a Cabinet officer if he could do it without detection. Being a good Radical, there is nothing extraordinary in Marsh's line of reasoning. Orville Grant didn't even think there was any disgrace in his brother, the President, furnishing him with any number of post-traderships to farm out to whoever would give him the best divide.

The Wheeler exploring party carries with it a photographer, whose business it is to take views of striking landscapes and other objects of interest in the localities they traverse. Some of these views are very striking and beautiful. A number of them have been expensively mounted, and one hundred and ten volumes of them bound up for the Secretary of War. The volumes are bound in half Turkey, and cost for binding alone $1,296, and were distributed to the Secretary's private friends. All that, says the Nashville *American*, is the way the money goes.

A photographer of Lyons, France, is credited with a discovery of immense importance. It is nothing less than a method of photographing colors or producing naturally colored picures. The usefulness of the process in science will be vastly increased by this new application of it, while a broad field is opened in the region of art. The reproduction of landscapes with their natural coloring, and of the paintings of the old masters, instantly suggests itself. No more occasion for deftly "retouching" photographic likenesses with the artist's brush. Those who do not like their complexion can paint before they sit.

What has become of Kilpatrick? He went to Washington to testify in reference to that Butterfield bribe, but he met Senator Frelinghuysen at the capitol, and he immediately took the next train. Put Mr. Frelinghuysen on the stand, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, and let him tell what he has done with the witness. Good idea!

It often happens that the ink with which old records were written, upon either paper or parchment, has faded and rendered the characters entirely undecipherable. It is well therefore to know that such writings may easily be rendered legible by moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines in writing a brush which has been dipped in a solution of sulphide of ammonium. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nurnsburg ten years ago are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper however the color gradually fades again, but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple: the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

Some idea of what a nice soft place the Presidency of the United States is may be obtained from the following annual expenditures for the White House: Fifty thousand dollars' salary; a private secretary at $3,509; an assistant private secretary at $2,500; two clerks at $2,300; a stewart at $2,000; a messenger at $1,200; a furnace keeper at $864; a night watchman at $900; an usher at $1,200; two doorkeepers at $2,400. But this is not all. The contingent expenses, including stationery, are $6,000; the annual repairs cost $10,000; the annual refurnishing, $10,000; fuel for executive mansion and greenhouse, $5,000; lights and fixtures, lamps and gas-fittings, $10,000; official postage stamps, $600—making in all about $116,000 a year. The expenses under other former administrations have been scarcely one-half what they are now. This is "Grantism."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* draws this neat distinction: "The politician is an actor. The journalist is a critic. The one makes speeches and sometimes laws. The other dissects these. Without the press there would be no restraint upon the law-making or administrative power. Undoubtedly the press is often conducted in a weak, time-serving, ignorant and unjust way, and of course there are as many corrupt and foolish politicians. But little is to be feared from this class. It can do no lasting harm. Its censure is as worthless as its praise, and, as it commonly uses the one as unthoughtedly and as indiscriminately as the other, the man who is blamed by it today may be extolled by it to-morrow."

A Washington dispatch says: "Mr. Conkling now gives out that he will not consent to a reconciliation with Blaine until Blaine gets up in the House and publicly declares that in calling Conkling a "turkey cock" he meant no disrespect to either party—none to Conkling, because the turkey cock was recommended by Franklin as our national symbol, and none is the turkey cock, because it is agreed on all hands that Conkling is the beauty of the Senate." The man who made that "dispatch" is a wretch! Isn't he, now?

James H. Harriss "of color" figures as a full blown delegate for the State at large to the Cincinnati Radical National Convention while Major W. A. Smith the probable candidate for his party for Lieutenant Governor is obliged to content himself with the humble position of alternate. *Quere:* Is this poetic justice? Remembering how the Major's white stomach turned at the negro civil rights bill, this putting him behind a negro looks suspicious. Rather rough on this champion of the white race to make him heir to a negro's old shoes, wasn't it?

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* says: "The crimes of which Ames has been impeached are more numerous and more heinous than he had been charged with before the election. The committee have succeeded in unearthing a vast amount of official corruption. As the investigation was impartial and searching, it is not to be supposed that the charges are incapable of proof. His conviction must therefore follow as certain as the night the day."

A "sad story" comes from the wilds of Illinois to the effect that three orphan children of the late Augustus N. Dickens, brother of Charles F. Dickens, have been found there in such utter destitution that they have been taken into the home of an aged couple to prevent their being sent to the poor house. As Eli Perkins tells the story, says the Savannah *Morning News*, very likely it isn't true.

There is a new complication in the matter of filling the vacant Louisiana senatorship. Governor Kellogg now holds that he has no power to fill the vacancy unless the office had once been filled and the vacancy had been caused by death, resignation or otherwise. If he perseveres in thus construing the law, the election of a Senator will probably go over to the next Legislature.

The Boston *Post* says that the joy of the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* over the result of the New Hampshire election indicates a belief on the part of its editor that another such victory would get him out of the penitentiary.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "The Republican party is in a fair way to get rid of its thieves. If it could do as much with its fools the country might breathe easier." But when the fools and the knaves are gotten rid of, who would be left! That's the trouble!

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* wants to know, "With what grace can the Democrats of New Hampshire point to the speeches of Messrs. Hill and Tucker as imprudent, when they selected a 'copperhead anti-war Democrat' as their candidate for Governor?"

During the speech of Senator Kernan at a Democratic meeting in New Haven, Conn., last Thursday night an allusion of the speaker to Secretary Bristow was received with prolonged applause.

It costs $2 *per minute* to run the South Carolina Legislature, *exclusive* of gas, stationery, coal and other bills and the pay of the members.

For the benefit of those seeking post traderships, says the Washington *Republican*, it may be interesting for them to know that "no vacancies are known at the War Department, and that the new Secretary of War has ordered that in order to secure the position the trader must be recommended by the council of administration at the post. The council of administration is a majority of the officers of the post, and the field of peculation is thus transferred from Washington." Time was when if there were no vacancies convenient they could easily be made, that is if "brother Orvil" was out of a job, and then it was that the field of peculation was not transferred from Washington. Poor Grant.

The other morning, says the Knoxville *Press and Herald*, a husband escorted his wife to one of the depots, that she might start on a visit to the country, to be gone six weeks, and as she was about ready to enter the car, he said: "Dear me, but won't I be lonesome though!" "I rather think you will," she responded, in a dry, cutting tone, "for I have arranged with six women, four policemen, and two detectives to keep an eye on you!" He smiled, but it was a sad smile.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Investigation, Legislation, Africanization, Exhalation and Starvation.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The events of the week, from a Washington standpoint, may be told in very few words. The distinguished exile, Marsh, returned from Canada with his memory steeped in oblivion. When he first appeared before the judiciary committee he remembered very little that he had told the committee on war claims two weeks before, but, under a crucial cross-examination, he was compelled to divulge his knowledge of the fact that Belknap was cognizant of the criminality of his relations with the post traders, at least, as early as 1872. This evidence will effectually divest Gen. Belknap of the plea that he received the money innocently, through his wife, supposing it to come from an investment of hers made prior to their marriage.

Impeachment proceedings will be instituted next week, and it is believed by many that if the ex-Secretary is not successful in a plea to the jurisdiction of the Senate denying their right to impeach a citizen *ex officio*, he will plead guilty at once. This will of course very much simplify and abreviate the impeachment business and enable Congress to give more time to legislative work.

Mr. Marsh in his testimony to-day entirely exonerated Mr. Clymer from the charge, (which however was never seriously believed) that he (Mr. Clymer) had been the cause of Marsh's leaving for Canada. His evidence proves that Mr. Clymer so far from alarming him, to use Marsh's language, "pacified" him, and was in no way the cause of his flight.

Early during the present week, a bill was introduced in the House making it a penal offence to assess government employes for election purposes and was the occasion of an acrimonious debate in which Mr. Blaine again appeared in his stereotyped roll of bully and parliamentary trickster, and after he had paralyzed the bill with amendments, rendering it practically non efficient, it was passed. It will be remembered that some time ago there was a proclamation to the effect that no government employe should be assessed for election purposes, but the chairman of the National Republican Committee, who is in perfect accord with the administration, still prosecutes the assessments, and woe to the foolish employe who attempts to shield himself with the President's proclamation.

Since Senator Logan relieved himself of his long pent Billingsgate against the press the Senate has confined itself to dignified debate upon Senator Morton's bill changing the method of counting the vote for President and Vice President.

Many members of Congress are sick with influenza, and there is much complaint of the bad ventilation of the legislative hall. The galleries, which are quite commodious, are always crowded with street lazaroni, mostly colored, who make it a business to infest the galleries of the House and infect the atmosphere. Portions of the gallery are reserved respectively for reporters, ladies, the diplomatic corps, and the families of members of Congress; but, at least two-thirds of the space is open for citizens, or in other words for the convenience of the constituents of members who may have come to Washington to see among other sights Congress in session. They are, however, very frequently excluded from the portion of the gallery (it is called here the small-pox gallery) set apart for them by the noisome horde of street loafers who sleep and exhale on the seats. A resolution was introduced in the House last week to admit to this gallery only those who held tickets from members; this would have given each member an opportunity to favor his constituents when they come to Washington without peril to health, and would also have gone far to purify the atmosphere in the House; but Mr. Conger of Michigan opposed the resolution in a few burning words about the rights of man and the injustice of class legislation, and the nuisance is unabated.

An almost invariable remark of visitors, from the western, northern and middle States, is: "there seem to be a great many colored people in Washington," even visitors from the south say: "there are a great many negroes here," and negroes express the opinion that there are almost as many *colored* people as *plain* in Washington. The reader can make his own inference as to the shade of our population. Since the war, this city has been a kind of a negro paradise, I had almost said, hell. They came from Maryland and Virginia, not singly, but in battalions, during the regime of the Board of Public Works, and constituted Boss Shepard's constituency; but, since the district has been deprived of the franchise, and the public works have been suspended, Othello's occupation is gone, no more does he vote; he remains in the city however, shucks oysters, blacks boots, plys the razor and "waits on *de* table"; but, how very many of them manage to subsist, is easier learned from the records of the police court. As a class they are improvident and incompetent; they will apply for work, in a half starved condition, but they have no sooner found a situation and lined themselves with two or three square meals, than feeling the revivifying return of prosperity, they are back upon the street.

There is no doubt but that there is the very sharpest distress among the very large number of government employes deprived of work by the temporary suspension of the bureau of engraving and printing; a morning paper publishes thirty letters to-day, mostly from females, imploring Congress to grant an appropriation for the resumption of work in this bureau, and afford them and those dependant on them an honorable escape from impending starvation. Their condition is very sad and pitiful, and there is an effort to fix upon the present Congress the opprobrium of inhumanity and cruelty; but the present Congress is in no way responsible for this condition of things, and the opprobrium is really with the party that has made sinecures and asylums of the government offices and crowded the civil service till there is not only nothing for many of the employees to do, but until they are actually in each other's way.

HON. JESSE J. YEATES

The recent able speech of the Representative from the First Congressional District, Hon. Jesse J. Yeates, seems to have made a considerable flutter among the Republican members and press, and the effect of his vigorous blows is thus plainly seen. The speech was so loudly cheered, and the speaker so warmly congratulated that the Republicans concluded to break its force by a reply from one of their leading orators. So the following day General Hurlbert, of Illinois, was selected for the purpose. He labored furiously, but his speech fell still-born after the impetuous and telling blows from Major Yeates. Indeed during the delivery of Hurlberts speech, one of the most distinguished Republicans of the House approached Major Yeates and said while he could not endorse all he had uttered he thanked him for the generous and patriotic sentiments which pervaded his speech, adding that the champion of his own party then on the floor was falling far short of the mark.

Indeed Major Yeates has received the most hearty congratulations from all quarters, among others from New York's distinguished Senator Judge Kernan who was unstinted in his commendation. In a few minutes after its close nearly twenty thousand copies of the speech were subscribed for, several thousand being ordered by telegraph by the Democratic Executive Committee of Connecticut. There was so much good sense, so much freshness and vigor and truth contained in it that it took the House by storm. It has placed Major Yeates at once among the gifted speakers of the body.

It is not to be wondered at that the Republican press of Washington and elsewhere are endeavoring to counteract the effects of this speech, by attacks, good natured however, upon Major Yeates. But their jibes are pointless, and their humor unavailing before his pitiless blows, and the fact that he was a Confederate soldier is finally the only answer which is made to his merciless exposures of Republican shortcomings and crimes—crimes not only against his own section, but against a common country.

We congratulate the people of his District—yes, of the entire State, upon the possession of such a Representative—so patriotic, so fearless, so able and so eloquent.

PIERREPONT AND THE PRESIDENT.

A Washington special to the New Orleans *Times* says: "The question of veracity between the Attorney General and the President is of the gravest nature. The President says he never heard of the Attorney General's letter until he saw it in print. The Attorney General on the other hand states positively that the letter was prepared at the request of the President, or rather at his order. The Judiciary Committee will summon the President to testify. Pierrepont will probably leave the Cabinet on this account, as he says that for some reason Grant has determined to disown his official acts."

Commenting upon the issue of veracity between the President and his Attorney General referred to in the above special dispatch the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Mr. Pierrepont is one of those unfortunate men who are always trying to put themselves right and never quite succeeding. The worst muddle he has got into yet is about the letter which Babcock published, ordering District Attorneys to let no guilty witness escape. He has inspired the Associated Press, half a dozen times, to send out explanations for him, but the more he explains the more apparent he makes it that he is ashamed of his part in that business. His present care is to persuade the country that "there is not the slightest question of veracity" between him and Grant about the letter, and that "their relations were never of a more friendly character" than now. If Pierrepont can manage to maintain friendly relations with his chief under the circumstances, it is nobody's business but his own; but the public can form its own opinion upon the existence of a question of veracity, and the most we can say is, that if it is the same story that they are all telling, they have a provokingly contradictory way of telling it."

AN OLD-FASHIONED DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

When Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State, Congress was taken with a fit of economy, and passed a resolution calling on the State Department for a list of its employes and their salaries, with a view to retrenchment. Mr. Jefferson answers in the following letter. It will probably amuse some readers, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, to find the entire salaries of the clerks in that department were less than one-half the pay of each individual congressman of the present day, and the idea of requiring the translator to pay for extra translations out of his scanty salary of less than five dollars per week would sound ridiculous in these times:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1793

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: According to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 31st December, delivered to me yesterday, I have the honor to lay before you a list of the several persons employed in my office, with the salaries allowed to each, as follows:

George Taylor, Jr., chief clerk	$800
Jacob Backwell, clerk	500
P. Feiffer, clerk	500
Philip Freneau, clerk for foreign languages	250
Sampsou Crosby, messenger and officekeeper	250

The act of Congress of June 4, 1790, allowed me an additional clerk, with the same salary as the chief clerk. After the retirement of the person first appointed, whose services had been particularly desirable, because of his long and intimate acquaintance with the papers of the office, it did not appear necessary to make further use of the indulgence of that law. No new appointment, therefore, has been made.

The clerk for foreign languages has but half the usual salary. I found his clerkship on this establishment when I came into office, and made no change in it, except that in the time of his predecessor, when transactions were required from any language with which he was unacquainted, they were sent to a special translator and paid for by the public. The present clerk is required to defray this expense himself.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A woman at Omaha, 100 years of age, has had her grave clothes on hand for fifteen years, and has had them washed and ironed once each year.

ULYSSES AND ORVIL.

The proofs are abundant, says the New York *Sun*, various and positive that Orvil Grant was a large office broker, trafficked in contracts and sold public patronage to the biggest bidder through his various advantages as brother of the President. That this business was conducted on an extensive scale, and must have been very profitable, is made manifest by the disclosures thus far before Mr. Clymer's committee, and by developments from other sources. With free access to information in all the departments, and especially in those where the practices of jobbery were most notorious, Orvil Grant enjoyed opportunities such as perhaps no other outsider possessed, and he seems to have utilized them in every possible way. The President's name awed all opposition into silence, and opened doors which were closed by law and the usages of the public service.

If the President had not set the example by his personal conduct in appointing men to seats in the Cabinet from whom he had received money, houses and other property; if he had not accepted valuable presents and rewarded the donors with office and preferment; if he had not permitted Mrs. Grant and other members of his family to receive costly gifts and repay them with public honors and promotion, suspicion would not attach to him as it now does in connection with the corrupt transactions of his brother. But by scandalous disregard of all propriety and shameful abuses in his great office, the President has invited distrust of his motives, created a belief in the public mind that he is avaricious and venal, and justified the suspicions now largely entertained that he has personally shared in the profits of Orvil's job's, and in the speculations of various rings, whose chief have been nearest in his confidence and favor. These conclusions are not derived from public rumor, which has been busy with the loose habits and looser ideas of General Grant since 1869. They are established by testimony which is crushing, and which may yet be followed by the gravest consequences.

The Washington *National Republican* says "there are more white Republicans in North Carolina than in the entire South combined." As, all told, the Radical party has never polled 20,000 white votes in North Carolina the positive declaration of the *Republican* speaks volumes as to the color of its party in the South.

The registered negro vote in North Carolina in 1868 was 80,927. The highest Radical vote ever given in the State, that for Caldwell in 1872, was 98,132, that is to say only 17,205 votes over their negro strength. This calculation, counting as it does all fraudulent negro votes and fraudulent white votes cast for their ticket as legal white votes, shows that the Radical party cannot claim a vote beyond 20,000 as its white strength in North Carolina. Therefore if there are not as many white Radicals in all the South combined as in North Carolina it follows that there has been a wonderful deal of cheating at the polls in other Southern States, which is just what we suspect is the truth.

The conference committee appointed by the Senate and House to reconcile the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the West Point bill are unable to agree, and there is a dead lock. As the Baltimore *Gazette* says the Democrats simply want to reduce the expenses of the government; the Republicans are trying to save their favorites. The organs of course will denounce this as an attempt to hamper the operations of the government.

A new ballot box, invented by a citizen of Great Barrington, Mass., was to be used for the first time at a town election on Monday. A thumb-spring opens a slit in the top of the box for the depositing of the ballot, and on the front are two dials, one registering every ballot and the other every hundredth ballot. The ends are of plate-glass, so that the inquisitive citizen can watch the accumulation of votes.

And now the remorseless "Washington dispatch" suggests a possibility that curdles our heart's blood with agonizing fear. It tells us that General Sherman says "now that it is proposed to reduce his pay nearly one-half, and require him to have his headquarters in Washington, he don't know what he will do. He says, however, that he will wait until Congress settles the question before giving a positive answer as to his future intentions." Great Heaven! Suppose the man should resign; what would we do! Even from her very ashes fair Columbia would cry out!

Information has been received in Washington to the effect that the day preceding the arrival of Marsh in Montreal twenty-five witnesses wanted by Congressional investigating committees arrived in that city. The chief of the detective corps in Montreal has furnished evidence corroborating this statement. These witnesses are ready to testify, but now, more than ever, are availing themselves of the protection of a foreign territory.

We are glad to learn, as we do from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, that the injury to the grain crops of Georgia by the recent sudden and severe spell of cold weather is not nearly as serious as at first reported.

The Smithsonian Institute is making a collection of specimens of all the animals of the United States that are hunted or trapped for economical purposes; and also of the different apparatus used in their capture by hunters, trappers and sportsmen.

The Washington medal, which was given to Washington by the Continental Congress on the 27th of March, 1776, and was recently purchased by Boston citizens for $5,000, was formally presented to the Boston public library by Mayor Cobb last Saturday.

Mrs. Sarah Carolina Manly, widow of the late John H. Manly and daughter of the late Louis D. Henry, of this State, died in Houston, Texas, on the 3d of March, 1876.

The army pay bill, proposing large reductions creates consternation among officers, especially those of the higher ranks.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 27—SENATE—The commissioner general of subsistence asks for a $300,000 deficiency appropriation to supply frontier posts.

Withers presented a petition from business men of Richmond against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Twenty-seven Union soldiers petition for artificial eyes.

Spencer moved the 4th of April be made a holiday for government employes to witness the unveiling of the Lincoln statue. Passed.

Morton called up the Mississippi investigation resolution, and Christiancy offered a substitute, which Morton accepted. The regular order was demanded when Morton moved to lay it aside for the Mississippi business, which motion was lost by a vote of 28 to 31.

The consulate and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up when Mr. Sargent said the committee had declined to agree to all the cutting down of the House and inserted amendments restoring salaries but not expending any more than has been expended in former years. About forty consulates had been abolished by the House, which the committee had restored.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After unimportant business Payne moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill already telegraphed and known as the caucus bill. The vote resulted: yeas 81, nays 156.

A motion for an evening session on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week was passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on appropriations for the deficiency in the bureau of printing and engraving. An amendment authorizing the issue of not over fifty millions of silver coin was offered. No action resulted and the House adjourned.

In the Supreme Court Judge Bradley, in the Grant parish cases, sustained the order of the circuit court. Judge Bradley's arresting the judgment upon the verdict is sustained and the causes remanded with instructions to discharge the defendants. Clifford dissented. The Kentucky election case is also decided adversely to the enforcement act. This was against two inspectors of election who refused to receive the vote of William Garner, an American citizen of African descent. Justice Hunt dissented. These opinions are very long and the arguments too close for condensation. The case of Chatham and wife vs. Norwell, collector, from Middle Tennessee, was decided. This is a cotton tax case. The court says the government has the right to decide the conditions upon which it will submit to a suit and parties aggrieved by illegal assessments must see to it that they comply with the provisions of the law. As there was no appeal taken from the assessment there could be no recovery.

The committee on tomb stones for national cemeteries heard additional witnesses but will not make a final report until they hear Gen. Meigs, who is now in Europe.

The President and his Attorney General are not in discord on any subject whatever. Pierrepont says Col. Seaton swore that Mr. Van Arnum was in a ring while Commissioner of Pensions.

Wm. L. Collins, late pension agent in this city, is $49,000 short.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Bentley as Commissioner of Pensions.

According to gossip there will be a $13,000,000 currency surplus in the Geneva award after paying all the claims.

Dr. Lippincott, the husband of Grace Greenwood, has lost his place in the Land Office for questionable transactions in connection with a $23,000 claim.

New will be equally satisfied with Mr. Wyman, the assistant treasurer, or Gilfillan, the cashier, as his successor.

England denays the extradition of Winslow, the Boston forger, on technical grounds.

The Pacific railroad committee of the Senate discussed the Southern Pacific railroad bill, and without action postponed the subject two weeks.

WASHINGTON, March 28—SENATE.—The bill removing the disabilities of J. J. Gholson of Mississippi passed.

The consular and diplomatic bill was resumed.

The merchants of Atlanta, Ga., petition against a repeal of the bankrupt law.

The Senate made many amendments to the diplomatic bill, restoring the present law.

At the executive session the nomination of Coghlan, as Chief Justice of Utah, was confirmed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The chair laid before the House a communication from the district attorney that Hallet Kilbourn was indicted on five counts for refusing to testify before the committee; also a communication from the sergeant-at-arms of the House stating that the marshal of the District had called on him for the custody of Kilbourn, which he refused until instructed by the House.

Glover offered a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms not to deliver Kilbourn to any one until further orders. New, Hooker of Massachusetts and Tucker of Virginia spoke in favor of the action of the sergeant-at-arms. The resolution was adopted without the call of the yeas and nays.

The report of the conference committee that the House agree to the Senate amendment to make the amount of the Red Cloud agency $150,000 was adopted.

The bill regulating steam vessels was taken up and Reagan explained it. The bill went over to Saturday.

The night session was dispensed with on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Adjourned.

Articles of impeachment of Belknap will be reported Thursday.

The Spencer investigation was adjourned to Thursday when General Morgan will close his case.

General Cook's victory over Crazy Horse was complete. Many who escaped must starve, their provisions, ammunition, &c., being destroyed.

Sargent of Massachusetts denies having paid Belknap $12,000 for contracts.

The committee on military affairs have agreed to a bill gradually abolishing negro regiments.

The select committee of the freedman's bank have prepared a bill for the management and winding up of that institution. The Secretary of the Treasury shall name the commissioners vice those who die or resign, their aggregate salary $6,000, to be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury. Lost books may be made good by proof. Claims and dividends not closed within two years will be barred and the proceeds divided among the other creditors. The commissioners may compound the debts.

Schenck was before the foreign relations committee to-day and will conclude to-morrow. According to his statement it is proposed to lay before the committee unquestionable proof that the evidence which has been taken is false. The witnesses who gave it are infamous and not worthy of belief under oath. The failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement. If properly worked it is to-day as valuable as was claimed when sold. He objects to the mode of examining as being more likely to obscure than elicit the truth. He asks his counsel to cross-examine the witnesses who have testified against him and examine those he desires to produce. The counsel accorded and Schenck commenced his general statement, giving a narrative of his connection with the mine, commencing in 1871. He, so far, exculpates himself from all blame and shows that he lost money.

WASHINGTON, March 28—Judge Clifford dissented from the opinion, not from the judgment, in the Grant parish case. Judge Waite's opinion does not declare the enforcement act unconstitutional but the motive of race and color must be avoided in the indictment and established to secure a verdict. The exclusion or conspiracy to exclude white and blacks indiscriminately from the polls with no other motive than to prevent them voting a certain ticket does not come within the law; the whites and blacks alike must look to the State laws, but when negroes who wish to vote the democratic ticket are prevented on the ground that no negro shall vote the democratic ticket, while the whites are allowed to vote it, the enforcement act holds and the federal courts can take cognizance. The same holds where the whites as a race are excluded from the polls or intimidated by negroes because they are white. The motive for the wrong must have its origin in prejudice against race or color, whether it be white or black, in order to bring it within the provisions of the enforcement act. Matt Carpenter and Judge Black are quoted as saying that "there was little in the force bill at first and nothing in it now."

Senator West says, regarding his reported position on the Southern railroad, that he was as much abused and as little understood as he was two years ago when he favored and secured the Louisiana jetties. He thinks he knows what is for the interest of Louisiana and is working in her interest.

WASHINGTON, March 29—HOUSE—The bill providing for the expenses of the admission of goods for the centennial passed.

A bill paying witnesses before committees $3 per day and 5 cents mileage passed.

The bill providing for the redemption of unused stamps passed.

The bill fixing military salaries was taken up and passed—yeas 141, nays 61. It is the bill reported by Banning from the committee on military affairs, and will save $500,000 per annum to the government.

Kasson of Iowa moved to amend the title of the bill so that it would read "a bill to punish the army of the United States for the gallant services rendered by it in preserving the Union."

Banning—I move to refer that motion to the gentleman from Iowa (Kasson) for the gallant services rendered by him during the war.

Kasson—I will be glad to take it with me and am ready to report on it immediately.

Banning—You are more ready to report now than you were to report for carrying a knapsack during the war. You could not be found then.—[Laughter.]

The motion to amend the title was rejected—yeas 62, nays 151.

The appropriation for the printing and engraving bureau and the substitution of silver for fractional currency was discussed to recess.

SENATE—The committee on the judiciary reported a uniform bankrupt bill. Placed on calandar.

A five minute speech rule on the consideration of appropriation bills was passed.

The diplomatic and consular bill, with nearly all the present provisions restored, was passed by a vote of 35 to 17 and goes to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Morton the resolution to investigate the Mississippi election was resumed, and comes up to-morrow as unfinished business.

Executive session and adjourned.

Schenck is making quite a plausible documentary showing, and the impression is that he will show what he claims: simply that he has been unfortunate and imprudent.

The ways and means committee are hearing the copper interest, and will hear this afternoon a delegation from New York regarding the method of collecting the tariff.

The district court at Baltimore suspended operations under the force bill, and all the prisoners have been released on bail. Dispatches from New Orleans indicate that Kellogg has abandoned his reliance on the force bill and is pushing action by State authority against acts which he hoped the federal courts would handle.

Robeson denies having sent money to Jay Cooke and McCullough until ample security had been given that they were safe custodians.

The Pacific railroad commitee heard arguments upon the Omaha bridge but took no action. It is understood a bill was reported making the bridge a part of the road and forbidding extra charges.

General Custer is before the committee on war expenditures. His evidence, if possible, is damaging to Belknap and generally in depreciation of purity in military affairs.

The President is indisposed.

The retirement of $188,000 worth of legal tenders has been ordered, being 80 per cent. of the national bank notes issued during the month.

The condition of Benj. Wilson, Representative from West Virginia, is hopeless.

The grand jury is investigating the affairs of Dr. Lippincott, the late chief clerk of the Land Office.

The treasury will cease issuing fractional currency at the end of this week unless the appropriation for printing passes.

D. A. Russel, post trader, paid ex-Senator Thayer $800 to $1,200 and $400 to the last Presidential campaign fund.

It is reported that Gen. Butler has been retained to defend Belknap before the Senate.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 29—Night—The award of a premium of $1,000 for the best bale of cotton grown in this district, offered by the Memphis cotton exchange, for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial, was made to-day to Wm. Taylor, of Lee county, Ark. The competition was very good, there being thirty-two bales presented. The committee state that as regards staple, color and handling, this bale is as near perfection as possible.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 29—Night—The State Supreme Court has unanimously decided that the head of the family can waive, both for himself and family, the right to a homestead, thus enabling the people to create a valid lien on the full value of their property.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MAN

Wilmington Journal.

An Astounding Cure.

We disclaim any intention to lay title to an opinion in cases that come within the scope of the medical profession. In all such cases we surrender ourselves trustingly to the hands of the doctor and say to him, "Do you best." This faith in the doctor has led us to adopt his hatred for nostrums, quacks and quack medicines. But the following account of an astounding cure of a case of consumption, taken from the *Torchlight*, may be read with interest, perhaps even by medical gentlemen. The remedies used to effect this cure are certainly simple, easily obtained and apparently capable of doing no great harm if upon trial they should do no good. If a cure for the disease of *consumption* has been discovered, too much publicity cannot be given to it.

The *Torchlight* says:

Last week we saw our old friend John Satterwhite, Esq., aged 64, hearty and hale, better than he has been in thirty years. About one year ago we told the readers of his cure, and of the remedies used so successfully. Mr. Satterwhite has had many relatives to die of consumption. He had long been threatened with the same fell disease. He had had hemorrhage after hemorrhage, had a dreadful cough, expectorating a pint of most offensive matter every twenty four hours, was weakening daily until he was scarcely able to rise from a chair, and as the doctors supposed was near death's door. By accident he heard of two remedies, which he used together, and with really astonishing results. In three weeks he began to fatten and strengthen, was able to attend to his farming operations, all of his distressing symptoms disappeared, his cough vanished, and he walked and rode a well man. In March of last year we gave a brief statement of his then condition. A year has elapsed and he has gone on improving. We have known him at least thirty years, and we never saw him so stout and bouyant. He informs us that he has not had an hour's sickness in fifteen months, did not lose a day from work last year, and feels that he is entirely relieved of his pulmonary symptoms.

THE REMEDY.—1 pint of liquor and 4 table spoonfuls of old *fat* lightwood knot sawdust. Dose, 1 tablespoonful three times a day. Cut mullen leaves in July or August, dry them, and make a tea, not too strong, and use night and morning in place of coffee. Mix with sugar and milk to suit taste. Drink one cup full. It is not well to take too much.

Mr. Satterwhite still continues the use of the Mullen tea, and has great faith in it. He informs us that an old friend of his who is very far gone with consumption, is improving. If it makes a cure, we will report the fact, for we know the person and his case appeared desperate. Dr. Jackson of Philadelphia, Dr. Churchill, of Paris, and other men of eminence, say that tubercular consumption has been often cured and we so believe most unfalteringly. We are sure we have known at least two cases. In the one case five doctors in consultation decided the lady had phthisis and would die soon. She got well and lived many years, perhaps is still living.

County Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment.

There was but little business done. The Board decreed that the petty officers about the court house receive $2 per day, except the grand jury, who are to receive $1 50.

The township boards were represented at the meeting of the county board as follows:

Wimmington township, J. J. Cassidey.

Federal Point township J. H Horne.

Harnett township, W. W. Humphrey.

Masonboro township, Elijah Hewlett.

Cape Fear township, ——— ———.

It was resolved by this body, collectively that the valuation of the real and personal property, as adopted by the trustees of the various townships for the year 1875, be adopted as the standard of valuation for the year 1876.

Tableau and Charade Entertainment at Point Caswell.

The ladies and gentlemen of Point Caswell Council, Friends of Temperance, will hold a tableau on Thursday evening, April 6th, at the academy near Point Caswell. In addition to the tableau several interesting and amusing charades will be acted, and the arrangements for music, &c., are such that a very pleasant time is anticipated. It is expected that the community at large and many friends from a distance will attend. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the purchase of a regalia for the Council. The admission is only 25 cents, and 15 cents for children; doors to open at 7 o'clock and performance to begin at 7½.

The Spring Cattle Drive from Texas.

From the Galveston *News* we get some statistics relative to the immense business which is done in that State in the business of stock raising.

Thirty-nine cattle drivers will drive from San Antonio into Kansas 258,000 cattle. The following are the prices at which cattle are selling, *in specie*: Yearlings, $4 to $4 50; two year olds, mixed, $6 50 to $8; cows, $7 to $9; beeves, $14 to $15. Taking ten dollars to be the average price per head, the 258,000 cattle which will be driven from one town into one State will bring to that locality the enormous sum of $2,560,000.

First Strawberries.

The first strawberries of the season made their appearance in our market on yesterday. They were offered for sale by Messrs. Curtis & Boatwright at their confectionary on Front street, and were unusually large though not yet entirely mellow. The price for the first in market is not unreasonable for those whose pockets can afford the earliest delicacies—75 cents per quart.

Kicked Out.

The one-legged radical politician, preacher, and pea-nut vender—Pompey Harris, was kicked out of Mr. G. H. W. Runge's store for stealing a piece of bacon.

At a little gathering the other day somebody asked a man if he was fond of opera. He said he was, passionately. He always liked that part where the lady rides around and jumps through the hoops.

While an Iowa woman was struggling in the water and likely to drown, her husband yelled out: "New bonnet—swim for life!" and she kicked out and safely reached the shore.

The waters of the Roanoke river are so high that serious damage to property on its banks is apprehended.

The Fourth Centennial Day of the Methodists.

The following is Friday's proceedings:

The meeting commenced at Metropolitan Hall, at 10 o'clock a. m. The choir sang a fine introductory. The Methodist choir in Raleigh is one of the oldest and best in the State. In 1863 peculiar circumstances for a time interrupted its regular exercises, but by the zeal and energy of W. J. Young and wife and Mrs. Evans it again started on its course of superior Christian song and still continues a strong ally to the preacher, and eminently useful to the church

Bishop Marvin opened the exercises in his own inimitable manner. He is a great Christian orator; his style of oratory is not purely Methodistic like that of Bishop Pierce, nor strongly classic as that of Bishop Doggett, but rich in nature's own beauty and power, cultured, fervent and non sectarian.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. G. Burton, one of the oldest members of the Conference; a man of commanding appearance and voice, large experience and great usefulness.

The choir sang another fine hymn, and its echoes and cadences must have found strange company in corners and niches, where other kind of voices on other occasions have died away in the hall. Rev. E. A. Yates, Presiding Elder of the Newbern District, then delivered an address. Subject: Methodism in its relations to the origin of the Sabbath School Work. Mr. Yates has been in his itinerancy sixteen years, has served upon circuits and stations, and has for several years been Presiding Elder. Mr. Yates is a clear, decisive speaker, precise in statements, elegant in manner, and sometimes effectively eloquent.

He said: There are in Europe and America ten millions of Sabbath school scholars, and of these about five millions are in America. In this State the Baptists have 40,000 Sunday school scholars, the Presbyterians have 15,000, the Episcopalians have 3,000, the Methodists 48,000, and other denominations about 20,000. There are in the State 200,000 white children, hence there are 74,000 without Sabbath school instructions.

In 1786 Bishop Asbury in Hanover county, Va., established the first Sabbath school in America, and in 1791 Bishop White of the P. E. Church established a similar school in Philadelphia. The relations of Methodism to the Sunday school are:

1. Methodism is the mother of the Sabbath school. The first S. S. in the world was established in England in 1767 by Hannah Ball. Robert Raikes did not found the Sabbath school, but Sophia Cook furnished the school for him to organize. In the Sabbath school woman is the great and efficient worker. Here she works without a rival.

2. Methodism in its revivalism, which is its natural life, is a centennial originator and perpetual supporter of the Sabbath school. Every Sabbath school produces a revival, and every revival is followed by a Sabbath school.

3. By the doctrine of heartfelt conversion Methodism is a great founder of Sabbath school power.

4. The relation of Methodism to the Sabbath school will be seen by inquiring what is the effect of the Sabbath school. The object is not to furnish a place to shut up children from the world. The great object of the Sabbath schools is the conversion of souls.

Mr. Yates ended his discourse with a beautiful eulogy upon Sabbath school work.

As an interlude the choir sang with spirit and effect "Hold the Fort."

Rev. E. L Perkins then addressed the meeting. Subject: Methodism in its relation to Bible, Missionary and Tract Societies. To see this we must consider the spirit of Methodism which is and was:

1. Doing good of all sorts, and as far as possible to all men.

The speaker drew a beautiful, rich ideal of the genius of Methodism. The devotion of Methodist women is one of the greatest agencies in Methodist work, they give their sons to God with devoted hearts; their hearts true forever to the cross, never fail the great sacrifices demanded by the church. By the next Centennial, with the same consecrations, true kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ.

Bishop Marvin then addressed the meeting briefly. Dr Burkhead added Mellville Cox was stationed in the city of Raleigh in 1871.

No better test of the drawing strength of Bishop Marvin in this community than the densely packed audience that greeted him at Metropolitan Hall last night though the rain poured in torrents and the side walks ran in water. The Bishop's subject was Methodism and its Revival History, but at the late hour of going to press we have only time to add that even the richest imaginings of this truly gifted and eloquent man's forensic and intellectual powers would fall far short of the real credit he did himself in his effort last night. A collection was taken up for the new church after the address and a large sum was realized, the Baptists and Presbyterians, in fact, every denomination giving liberally, and the Baptist Sunday school of itself putting down for fifty dollars. The reporter is forced to forego a fuller report to another issue.

The Methodist Centennial Sunday.

From the Raleigh News

Sunday dawned bright and beautiful and the streets were thronged early in the morning even before breakfast. At 9 o'clock a. m. the Love Feast opened at Edenton Street Methodist Church, the pews all filled, and bread and water was passed and all seemed happy. Old veterans gave in their experience and young and old shed tears. The feast continued till the hour for church service when the doors were opened and ushers took their places. Every person cried for a front seat and soon the house was packed and running over and the outdoor was crowded, some on fences and others high up looking over the shoulders of others in the windows. Bishop Doggett preached a masterly and impressive sermon. Lawyers, Doctors, Governors, Supreme Court Judges were all present. The church was so crowded that Dr. Burkhead announced at the close of the sermon that it was thought best after consultation not to administer the sacrement on account of the vast crowd present. At Person Street Methodist Church Bishop McTyeire occupied the pulpit and the crowd was nearly as great as at the other church. After service they had communion. There was a crowd at all the other churches. We learn that Dr. Burkhead expresses great satisfaction at the result of the centennial. He was acting chairman of the committee of arrangements and worked hard.

CENTENNIALS.

At Edenton Street Methodist church Sunday night names were called for and a blind man led a blind man to the altar and in five minutes he was converted.

At Person Street Methodist church sunday night the gas went out and left Rev. Mr. Gannon and the congregation all in the dark. A number of brethren had the presence of mind to all cry for candles in the same breath, and the meeting again went on.

Rev. N. M. Journey came to the centennial with his horse and buggy and drove a distance of fifty miles.

A Methodist minister is anxious to buy the chair occupied by the presiding Bishop of the centennial. It is now with the urniture house of W. H. Morris & Co.

The people are carrying flowers from the Hall to preserve as relics from the centennial.

A protracted meeting began at the Edenton street Methodist church Sunday night.

Rev. Ira T. Wyche who was appointed to preach at the Martin street colored church Sunday night liked to have lost his whole hour hunting for the church. When shown where it was he walked as fast as he could in another direction and declired he never saw such a place as Raleigh was in all his life.

Major Bagley the Supreme Court Clerk carried chairs from his house Sunday to seat his family at the Edenton street Methodist church.

As Mr. Ramsey ushered in the crowd at the Edenton street church his flowing watch guard hooked to an old lady's dress and as she went forward Ramsey bent after her, she exclaiming, "Ikengetsaat, thank you sir," and Ramsey followed her up with, "Gimme my watch guard, please."

Rev. M. L Wood's eulogy on the Rev. Peter Doub is said to have been very fine.

STATE NEWS.

From the Raleigh Sentinel:

At the instance of John C. Gorman, J. R. O'Neil, W. W. White and that very respectable old Anglo-African, Uncle Handy Lockhart, a summons has issued from the office of Superior Court Clerk Bunting citing Mayor Manly, the members of the board of aldermen, and the registrars and inspectors of election appointed for the ensuing municipal election, to appear before Judge Watts, at chambers, in this city, April 5, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against the acting city authorities to compel an election according to the charter of 1857, amended by acts of 1863 and 1871, dividing the city into three wards, to-wit: Western, Eastern and Middle, and why an injunction should not issue against said registrars and inspectors of election to restrain them from taking action to hold an election May 1, under the charter as amended by an act of the last General Assembly. These poor Radicals have been out in the cold so long that they are about to freeze and starve, besides the Radical State Executive Committee have decided that Raleigh going Democratic in May, as it assuredly will, will have a blighting effect upon Republican hopes. R. C. Badger, A. W. Tourgee, E. G. Haywood and T. R. Purnell are the counsel of these poor deluded office-hungry petitioners who have engaged in this ridiculous attempt to subvert law and bring on trouble and confusion. Of course Greasy Sam will be the willing tool of these designing men and, as always, lend the power and influence of his judicial position to advance party ends. Sufficient counsel in the interest of law and order have been secured. Their names will be hereafter announced.

From the Hillsboro Recorder:

We are pleased to learn that the exercises at the approaching commencement will be of such a character as to induce a very large attendance at Chapel Hill on the first Thursday in June. During the week it is expected that a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard of Raleigh; that an address will be delivered by the Hon. Alfred Waddell, the member of Congress from the Wilmington District, before the two societies of the University; and a memorial oration by ex-Gov. Vance, on the life and services of the late Governor David L. Swain, at the request of the trustees of the University. As the University will furnish no graduates for this commencement the societies and the faculty will select from the students competitors and declaimers—for the evening entertainments. A good band of music will be in attendance for the exercises in the college chapel, and again we may expect to see the fine hall at the college library filled with the youth and beauty of the State moving to the strains of joyous music in the graceful cotillion and waltz. The hotel is in the hands of those who know how to make the visitors comfortable, and ample accommodations will be furnished in the village to all who may attend. We know that the public are impatient to see this long cherished institution well under way in the education of the sons of the State; and we are sure that those who have it in charge will fail in no duty. Public interest is deeply excited in its behalf and the reputation of the distinguished speakers will without doubt invite a very large attendance, and all will be pleased to see how far the citizens of the village have succeeded in "setting things in order."

From the Charlotte Observer:

We published in yesterday's paper, a lengthy account of the suicide of the negro, Marion Barnett, on the place of Mr. C. E Bell, last week. A good deal of evidence was taken upon the investigation of the coroner's jury, and from some of this coroner Alexander judges that there was probably something more serious than the theft of the potatoes behind the scenes as the cause of the suicide. It may be remembered that about a month ago a young white man named John Cowan came to his death on Mr. Bell's premises, under circumstances a little singular, not to say suspicious. He was found about bre kfast time lying by the side of the barn, with a gash in his head and his skull fractured, but in the absence of any proof of foul play, it was concluded they while in the barn loft, he accidently lost his footing and fell out, thus killing himself. The Coroner's jury found nothing to warrant any other conclusion, and little was said about the matter, although there was whisperings of suspicion that he had come to his end through the agency of some individual. In the examination of witnesses in Barnett's case, one testified that he had been applied to by the deceased, some time after the death of Cowan, to move him to South Carolina. He asked him why he wanted to go, and he replied that he was in trouble. Witness asked if it was on account of the potatoes, and he replied no, that it was something greater than that. He said further that he might some time tell witness why it was, but not then. This conversation—taken in connection with the fact that Barnett was for several days, perhaps a week, after Cowan's death, absent from home, it is supposed in South Carolina—is well calculated to excite suspicion that he was the murderer of Cowan, and that the recollection of his foul deed so preyed upon his mind as to render his life miserable; and, that he preferred to die rather than live with such a weight of guilt upon his conscience. When all the facts are taken together, this conclusion seems almost irresistible.

From the Torchlight:

Mr. J. B. Hobgood, one of our finest tobacco growers, has received a letter from Sir Antonio Brady, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, requesting him to furnish him with samples of the finest grades of tobacco grown in Granville. Mr. Hobgood will comply with the request and we know that no such specimens of the weed ever before crossed the "big pond."

From the Roanoke News:

Roanoke river continues to rise and rain continues to fall. It has already left the banks and is drifting through the field. We learn some of the farmers below have lost some stock from the recent freshet, but have not as yet heard the extent of the damages. Persons having stock in the lowgrounds of the Roanoke had better look after them.

From the Robesonian:

The Good Templar Lodge of this place is now in a most flourishing condition. There continue to be initiations and propositions at every meeting.

From the Concord Sun:

Mr. Young, cotton weigher, informed us that he weighed a bale of cotton last week weighing 902 pounds, the heaviest bale weighed this year.

THE SITUATION AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Judgment of the Supreme Court upon the Cases Involving the Enforcement Act.

WASHINGTON, March 27—The judgment of the U. S. Supreme Court upon the cases involving the enforcement acts has naturally created a marked sensation, and indicates the gradual return of the court to its duty in enforcing the Constitution. The following summary of the points involved I derive from the highest legal authority:

In the Kentucky case it is decided that sections 2 and 4 of the enforcement act of May 31, 1870, under which the indictment was found, were unconstitutional because general in their character and not confined to the hinderance or prevention of the parties, right to vote on account of race or color. There was no other statute to support the indictment. The Chief Justice and all the court, except Conkling's nominee, Mr. Ward Hunt of New York, concur in this decision.

In the Grant parish case the court ruled the indictment which was found under the sixth section of the act of 31st May, 1870, was fatally defective because it charged a conspiracy to deprive the colored parties concerned of rights which were not granted or secured by the constitution or laws of the United States, namely, the right to assemble peaceably and bear arms, which rights the court held were not granted by the constitution, but existed independent of it, and which the States alone had the right to vindicate, and it was not charged that they were assailed on account of the race or color of the party.

One or two counts did place the charge on account of race or color, but they were so vague and general in other respects as to be totally unsustainable. No question of the constitutionality of the sixth section was raised. The defect was in the indictment.

This decision shows that the Court at last feels free to grapple with the unconstitutional and revolutionary legislation which was the fashion up to some years ago, and that the Court is no longer afraid of Congress.

The business of the Committee on Elections is progressing rapidly. The Louisiana case of Spencer vs. Morie and the Illinois case of Lemoines vs. Farwell are to be decided this week.

The Massachusetts case of Abbott vs. Frost, and the case of Cox vs. Streight, from Minnesota, have been argued before the sub-committee.

The Virginia case and all others before the committee will be reached before the end of the session.

The Massachusetts case is deemed important in its bearing on the Virginia case, the question being the legality of votes in the navy yard when cast under the influence of the Government.

L. Q. W.

A FIGHT WITH SIOUX INDIANS.

Crazy Horse's Village on Powder River Captured and Burned by a Detachment of Gen. Crook's Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

FORT RENO, March 22.—A detachment of Gen. Crook's expedition against the hostile Sioux, consisting of Mills', Noyes', and Moore's squadrons, numbering about three hundred and thirty men and officers, under command of Gen. Reynolds, captured and burned Crazy Horse's village on the morning of the 17th. It was on Powder River, twenty miles below the mouth of Clear Fork, and had about one hundred lodges. The village was charged by Capt. Egan's company with pistols, Capt. Noyes' (C) company stampeding and running off the herd of ponies, numbering five or six hundred. The other troops quickly followed Captain Egan's attack, which had driven the Indians from their village. Mills' and Moore's squadrons went in, dismounted, and the Indians retreated to the bluffs and ravines back of their camp, and from secure shelter harassed the troops while the work of destroying the village went on. It was burned, with large quantities of ammunition, robes, meat, and other things valuable to the Indians. Our loss was four enlisted men killed and seven wounded. No casualties occurred among the officers. The loss among the Indians is not known. At 2 P. M., when the work of destruction was complete, the troops marched for the mouth of Clear Fork, where they expected to meet Gen. Crook, with supplies. They arrived the next day at noon. The command engaged in this affair marched seventy-five miles from 8 a. m. on the 16th to dark on the 17th, with but three hours' rest in the afternoon of the 16th. Both men and horses were very much exhausted from the tax on their endurance.

The Official Call of the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, to whom is delegated the power of fixing the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention of 1876, have appointed Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, noon, as the time, and selected St. Louis as the place of holding such Convention.

Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next Electoral College, is also invited to send delegates to the Convention.

Democratic, Conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, desiring to cooperate with the Democratic party in its present efforts and objects, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the National Convention. Co-operation is desired from all persons who would change an administration that has suffered the public credit to become and remain inferior to other and less favored nations; has permitted commerce to be taken away by foreign powers; has stifled trade by unjust, unequal and pernicious legislation; has imposed unusual taxation and rendered it most burdensome; has changed growing prosperity to widespread suffering and want; has squandered the public moneys recklessly and defiantly, and shamelessly used the power that should have been swift to punish crime, to protect it.

For these and other reasons the national Democratic party deem the public danger imminent, and earnestly desirous of securing to our country the blessing of an economical, pure and free government, cordially invite the co-operation of their fellow citizens in the effort to attain this object.

THOMAS A. WALKER, Alabama.
S. R. COCKRILL, Arkansas.
FRANK MCCARTIN, California.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Connecticut.
CHARLES BEASTEN, Delaware.
CHARLES E. DYKE, Florida.
A. R. LAWTON, Georgia.
CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, Illinois.
THOMAS DOWLING, Indiana.
M. M. HAM, Iowa.
ISAAC E. EATON, Kansas.
HENRY D. MCHENRY, Kentucky.
HENRY D. OGDEN, Louisiana.
L. D. M. SWEAT, Maine.
A. LEO. KKOTT, Maryland.
WILLIAM A. MOORE, Michigan.
WILLIAM LOCHREN, Minnesota.
J. H. SHARP, Mississippi.
JNO. G. PRIEST, Missouri.
GEO. L. MILLER, Nebraska.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Nevada.
M. V. B. EDGERLY, New Hampshire.
THEO. F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey.
M. W. RANSOM, North Carolina.
JOHN G. THOMPSON, Ohio.
JAMES K. KELLY, Oregon.
JAMES K. BARR, Pennsylvania.
NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, Rhode Island.
THOS. Y. SIMONS, South Carolina.
WILLIAM B. BATE, Tennessee.
F. S. STOCKDALE, Texas.
B. B. SMALLEY, Vermont.
JOHN GOODE, JR., Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR HOGE, West Virginia.
GEORGE H. PAUL, Wisconsin.
THOS. M. PATTERSON, Colorado.
AUGUSTUS SHELL, New York, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Massachusetts, Sec'y National Dem. Committee.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1876.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE,
March 30, 1876—6 P. M.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Closed on the 23d steady at 37½ cents, at which figure sales were made from day to day, but the demand was limited and each day lots were offered without buyers until the 28th, when in the absence of any demand the market closed dull and nominal, on the 29th a small lot was sold at 36½ cents a decline of one cent, but in the afternoon under favorable advices from other markets further sales were made at that figure, and later at 37 cents the market closing firm with 37 cents offered and 37½ asked.

ROSIN.—During the week there have been scarcely any changes to note in this article, the market being quoted firm at $1 60 for strained and good strained and the receipts meeting with ready sale from day to day excepting very small lots. Several shipments of new crop have been received and there is a fair demand for extra pale and window glass at full prices, for sales and quotations we refer to our daily reports.

TAR.—Has ruled steady during the week at $1 60 and the receipts have been placed from day to day at the quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sold at $1 40 and $2 40 on the 23d and 24th, on the 25th an advance of 20 cents was obtained and Virgin was placed at $3 00, since which the market has ruled steady at the higher quotations.

CORN.—There has been very little doing, the receipts have been by sea 2,731 bushels and by railroad a little in excess of 5,000 bushels. The sales have been some 2,000 bushels at 65 cents in bags. There is one cargo here reported unsold. We hear of three schooners on the way with cargoes of corn for this port and they will probably arrive so soon as the weather moderates.

COTTON.—Has been without activity and has during the week ruled quiet. Sales being made from day to day at fair prices, closing firm with a good demand. There has been but one official report of tone and prices, but in the absence of official figures we quote the market at 12 cents for low middling, 12½ for middling and 13 cts for good middling. The receipts at this port up to the 27th inst., show an increase of 7,367 bales, over the receipts of last year to the same date.

PEANUTS—The receipts the past week have been by railroad 105 bushels, by carts 250 bushels and by sea and river 1,094 bushels, a total of 1,449 bushels against 2,254 bushels for the week previous. The stock on hand is generally of the lower grades which are dull of sale. Fancy is in light stock and better demand. For quotations we refer to wholesale price list.

TIMBER—Continues very dull and the supply is accumulating. We note some fifty rafts awaiting purchasers, while the demand is limited and sales are effected with difficulty. Below we give the sales of the past week and refer to our price list for quotations:

5	rafts	at	$5 00.
1	raft	"	6 00.
2	rafts	"	6 50.
3	"	"	7 00.
1	"	"	8 00.

HOOP POLES—We are requested to state that hoop poles are scarce and wanted at quotations (see price list). It may be well for our country friends to make some inquiry.

THURSDAY, March 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 37½ cents. Sales of 30 casks at 37 cents and 100 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations strong at $1 55. Sales of 250 bbls mixed grades at $1 55@$1 80, 175 bbls C & D at $1 65, 13 bbls E (No. 2) at $1 65, 500 bbls extra E at $1 80, 41 bbls F (extra No. 2) $1 75, 45 bbls G (low No. 1) at $1 90, 42 bbls G at $2 00 and 60 bbls H (No. 1) at $2 25.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 214 bbls at quotations, and 100 bbls in order at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip. Sales of the day's receipts at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market steady. No sales and no cargoes received since the 20th inst.

COTTON—Official report steady. Sales of 30 bales at the following prices: 3 bales at 9¼ cents, 7 bales at 10 cents, 20 bales at 11¼ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents
Good Ordinary	10 "
Low Middling	11½ "
Middling	12⅜ "
Good Middling	12⅜@12½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

FRIDAY, March 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Official quotations steady at 37½ cents. Sales of 97 casks at 37½ cents.

ROSIN.—Official quotations firm at $1 60. Sales 534 bbls strained and good strained at $1 60, 4 bbls K (low pale) at $3 50 and 7 bbls extra M (pale) at $4 75.

TAR.—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales 149 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Official quotations firm at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip and $3 for Virgin. Sales of 138 bbls at 140 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip and $3 for Virgin.

CORN.—Market steady. No sales and no cargoes received since the 20th inst.

COTTON.—Official report steady. Sales of 210 bales the following prices: 10 bales at 10 cents, 20 bales at 11 cents, 15 bales 12 cents, 26 bales at 12¼ cents, 128 bales at 12½ cents, 11 bales at at 12⅝ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10¼ "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Liddling	12⅝ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SATURDAY, March 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 37½ cents. Sales of 57 casks at 37½ cents and 10 casks city distilled at 38 cents, market closing dull.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 60. Sales of 303 bbls strained and good strained at $1 60, 34 bbls E (No. 2) at $1 65, 50 bbls extra No. 2 at $1-80, 5 bbls K (low pale) $3 25, 1 barrel M (pale) $4 25 and 9 bbls N (extra pale) at $5.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 130 bbls at quotations, and 125 bbls, in order, at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 40 for Hard and $2 40 for Yellow Dip. Sales of 52 bbls $1 50 for Hard and $2 50 for Yellow Dip.

CORN—Market steady. No sales and no cargoes received since the 20th inst.

COTTON—No official report. Sales of 48 bales at the following prices: 1 bale at 8¾ cents, 2 bales at 11 cents, 25 bales at 11¼ cents, 4 bales at 12 cents, 4 bales at 12⅜ cents, 10 bales at 12½ cents, 2 bales at 12⅝ cents.

The following are the official quotations of the 24th inst:

Ordinary	9 cents
Good Ordinary	10¼ "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Middling	12⅝ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MONDAY, March 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 37½ cents. Sales of 40 casks at 37½ cents, 59 casks city distilled at 38 cents, market closing dull.

ROSIN—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at P, N, T, 370 bbls good strained at $1 60 delivered, 700 bbls good strained at $1 60. 9 bbls E (No. 2) at $1 65, 54 bbls G & H (low No. 1 & No. 1) at $2 and 117 bbls H (No. 1) at $2 25.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 289 bbls at quotations, and 240 bbls, in order, at $1 65.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at $1 60 for Hard $2 60 for Yellow Dip and $3 for Virgin. Sales of 717 bbls at $1 60 for Hard and $2 60 for Yellow Dip and $3 for Virgin.

CORN—Market steady. We were unable to obtain particulars of the sale to-day but are promised them to-morrow.

COTTON—No official report. Sales of 122 bales at the following prices: 7 bales at 10¼ cents, 20 bales at 11¼ cents, 3 bales at 11⅜ cents, 22 bales at 12¼ cents, 13 bales at 12⅜ cents, 17 bales at 12½ cents, 40 bales at 13 cents. The following are the official quotations of the 24th inst:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10½ "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Middling	12⅝ "

Quotations conform to the classification of tee American Cotton Exchange.

TUESDAY, March 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations dull and nominal at 37½ cents. No sales to-day.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 60 Sales of 350 bbls good strained at $1 60, 50 bbls G (low No. 1) at $2, 100 bbls I (good No. 1) at $2 50 and 35 bbls N (extra pale) at $5.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 60. Sales of 625 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 60 for Hard and $2 60 for Yellow Dip and $3 for virgin. Sales of 377 bbls at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip and $3 for Virgin.

CORN—Market steady. Sales of 1,700 bushels at $65 cents in bags.

COTTON—No official report. Sales of 5 bales at the following prices: 1 bale at 10 cents, 2 bales at 11 cents and 2 bales at 12½ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9 cents.
Good Ordinary	10½ "
Low Middling	12 "
Middling	12½ "
Good Middling	12⅝ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the New York Cotton Exchange

Daily Receipts.

1876. Date	Cotton	Spirits Turpt.	Rosin	Tar	Crude Turpt
Mch 23	109	106	628	214	21
" 24	117	92	1,559	149	138
" 25	215	56	1657	130	52
" 27	98	111	728	439	717
" 28	138	35	433	625	377
" 29	108	95	388	426	687
" 30	184	112	738	491	240

WEEKLY STATEMENT

Of the Stock, Receipts and Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending March 27th, 1876.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES in yard and afloat at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., 27th March, 1876, as taken from the books of the Produce Exchange:

Cotton in yard	1,259 bales.	
" afloat	851	"
Total	2,110	"
Spirits Turpentine in yard	1,063 casks.	
" afloat	14	"
Total	1,077	"
Rosin in yard	19,010	bbls.
" afloat	3,758	"
Total	22,768	"
Tar in yard	3,299	"
" afloat	1,075	"
Total	4,374	"
Crude Turpentine in yard	1,441	"
" afloat	—	"
Total	1,441	"

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cotton	Spirits	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude
855	887	7,159	1,998	1,117

EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

	Cotton.	Spts	Rosin.	Tar.	Crude.
Foreign	1,118	—	13,302	6,933	—
Coastwise	311	1,062	2,308	769	25
Total	1,429	1,062	15,610	7,702	25

[BY TELEGRAH TO THE JOURNAL.]

NEW YORK, March 29—*Night.*—Cotton firm, with sales of 1,569 bales at 13¼@13 9-16 cents. Flour less doing—superfine western and State 4 25@4 65; southern flour quiet at $5 10@$5 75 for common to fair extra and $5 80@$8 75 for good to choice extra. Wheat dull and about 1 cent lower, closing a little better for export inquiry in view of a decline in freight at $1 25 for No. 3 winter red western and $1 50 for white western. Corn ½ better, closing quiet, the advance being lost—new white southern 66@67 cents. Oats less active at 45@50 cents for mixed western and State and 47@53 for white do. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm and in moderate demand at 7⅛@7¼ cents for fair to good refining. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged. Tallow steady at 8¼ cents. Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine firmer at 41½ cents. Lard lower—prime steam $14 15@$14 30 per cwt. Whisky dull and lower at $1 13. Freights dull and declining.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Financial.

PARIS, March 29—Noon—Rentes 66f. 57½c.

LONDON, March 27—Noon—Erie shares 17½.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Noon—Cotton steady—middling uplands 6 9-16d; middling Orleans 6 13-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, which includes 2,000 for speculation and for export; receipts of 5,900, including 5,200 American.

Cotton for future delivery is 1-32d dearer.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, shipped February, per sail, 6 9-16d.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, deliverable April and May, 6 17-32d.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—Night—Futures firm.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, deliverable June and July, 6 21-32.

Sales of middling uplands, of a low middling clause, July and August delivery, 6¾d.

GENERAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, March 29—Steady—middling 13½ cents; low middling 12½ cents; good ordinary 11 cents; net receipts 3,102; gross 3,133; exports to Great Britain 4,104; coastwise 2,380; sales 4,500.

SAVANNAH, March 29—Quiet—middling 13 cents; net receipts 399; gross 545; sales 319.

MEMPHIS, March 29—Quiet and steady—middling 13 cts; net receipts 697; shipments 2,531; sales 1,100.

BALTIMORE, March 29—Dull—middling 13 cts; gross receipts 53; gross 165; exports coastwise 50; sales to spinners 270.

BOSTON, March 29—Firm—middling 13½ cents; net receipts 248; gross 248; exports to Great Britain 448.

AUGUSTA, March 29—Quiet but firm—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 165; sales 321.

CHARLESTON, March 29—Quiet—middling 13½ cents; net receipts 888; exports to Great Britain 3,376; to France 970; sales 300.

GALVESTON, March 29—Dull and easy—middling 13½ cents; net receipts 861; exports to the continent 1,464, coastwise 338; sales 109.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29—Quiet—middling 13½ cents; net receipts 130; gross 179.

NORFOLK, March 29—Quiet—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 1,284; exports coastwise 929; sales 180.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr Katie Edwards, Moore, Tar Landing, cotton, naval stores, peanuts, bacon and 209 doz. eggs, Edwards & Hall.

Lchr Maggie, Canaday, Jacksonville, N C, cotton and naval stores, Kerchner & Calder Bros.

Schr Anna, Bloodgood, Swansboro, N C, chton, naval stores and peanuts, Edwards & Hall.

Sch

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

SENATOR RANSOM.

The consciousness of the weakness of the managers of the Radical party is more and more apparent at every step they take to screen themselves and their party from the damning effects of the exposures which have been made of the immense mass of corruption which exists in their ranks. Their attempts to shield their criminals from the scorn and just indignation of an outraged country, but exposes more prominently to view their infamy and disgrace. In the language of John Randolph they "shine and stink, and stink and shine, like a rotten mackerel by moon light." And whilst they feel themselves sinking in a sea of infamy of their own creation, they continually stretch out their hands to drag down with them to the abodes of disgrace and punishment the names of some of the patriots whose love of justice and honesty is bringing on the day of retribution. We have scarcely deemed it worth while to mention even some of their calumnious allegations. Especially was this true as to the whisperings of malice which endeavored to breathe suspicion on the fair name of the distinguished Senator from North Carolina—Senator Ransom. The allegation against this name, and a full refutation of the allegation, are so well stated by our esteemed cotemporary the Norfolk *Landmark*, for which we thank that paper in the name of the people of North Carolina, that we adopt the *Landmark's* vindication:

The strategy of the Radicals to protect themselves against the assaults of the Democrats is to assail leading men of our party without regard to truth or justice, but simply for the purpose of withdrawing attention from their own leaders now on trial before the bar of public opinion. To this end they fight Chinese fashion and manufacture "stink-pots," which they fling right and left with the most reckless audacity. Among other distinguished men thus assailed they have singled out General Ransom of North Carolina, but a more unhappy selection for their purpose could not have been made. That Senator is indeed worthy of the seat he occupies, and would have adorned it in the days when Clay, Calhoun and Webster contended in debate. As a soldier he was enterprising and valiant; as a statesman, his Saulsbury speech shows him to be possessed of broad and catholic views; and as a gentleman, he is above reproach. The charge brought against him is one which, when investigated, does him honor. In brief, it seems that as the successor of Vance, who was struck down by Radical hate, he received the noble idea of conveying to that gentleman the money to which he was morally entitled as a Senator-elect from Carolina, and after a full debate among common friends, Vance consented to receive a part of the sum, all of which Ransom considered him to be entitled to. It is in vain for partisan casuists to attempt to make this transaction anything but an honor to General Ransom, and this will be the verdict of the people. The assault upon him, like a rude blow on a shield of gold, has only served to leave a mark of brightness on its surface, and to reveal the sterling value of the metal. For our own part, the transaction has elevated him still further in our esteem, and we are proud to call him our compatriot.

THE CRIME OF CLYMER.

The great leaders of the Republican party, having for eight years under the present Administration glutted themselves with ill-gotten gain, when their crimes are exposed to the public gaze adopt a system of recrimination and slander which is as harmless to the Democrats who made these exposures as it is contemptible in the minds of all honest men. The New York *World* thus states the crime of CLYMER:

"There are two evils, not set down in the Litany, against which, as times go, it will be necessary to pray for deliverance—namely, honesty and the discovery of the foibles of great people. The ingenious Gil Blas lost one of the best places he ever had by finding ont that the Archbishop of Toledo had softening of the brain, and telling His Grace of the fact; and he was turned out of a still better situation because he happened to discover that his mistress' favorite duenna was afflicted with a disagreeable disease. It becomes every prudent man, therefore, before exposing the villainies of a great person, to consider whether he, the reformer, is the stuff of which martyrs are made, or whether he is strong enough to withstand the transgressor and his friends. Not every reformer can hope to rival the repeated victories of a Tilden. Few men carry so many guns, fewer have such sagacity, and fewer still possess their souls in such an interminable patience and such an indifference to personal consequedees, good or ill. And we know of no one who was ever so impartial in his attentions to the great rascals of both parties.—the Tweeds and the Lords, the Beldens and the Thayers, the Hopkins and the Gales. This lesson of a shrewd prudence, it would appear, cannot be inculcated too often, nor illustrated too variously for the instruction of our public men. Look at old Luke Poland, who distinguished himself so gallantly in the investigation of the Credit Mobilier frauds. He is allowed to rust in idleness in the shadow of the Green Mountain because he had a hand in running so many Christian statesmen. To be sure he was praised by everybody, but he was not re-elected. Then there was that champion political thief-catcher, Jerry Wilson, of Indiana, who was so active in turning out to the light of public opinion the secrets of the Pacific Railroad and the District of Columbia—consider his fate and be wise. The atmosphere of Washington was made so uncomfortable for him that he retired from public life and was glad to hold his tongue in the obscurest reigons of Hoosierism. Everybody in the country knows that the city of New York has been for years the prey of a canal ring, and that the doings of the clique were thoroughly exposed last summer; but a great number of respectable Republicans, especially those with cheese-press and hay-mow proclivities, regard Bigelow, Fairchild and Magone with bitter suspicion, as somewhat responsible for the knavery which they only uncovered, and look upon Davis, Thayer and Hopkins as the victims of a political conspiracy. The recent startling exposure of official corruption at Washington has been followed by the same curious retribution visited upon the heads of the detectors of the crime. It was not possible for the Republican press to defend Belknap, but the party leaders determined to make all who were in any way agents in bringing home the proof of his guilt, suffer for what they had done. They denounced the witness Marsh as the meanest of human beings, a coward, a thief and the betrayor of his friend, and they breathed the direst vengeance against him. So fiercely did they rage that he, who might have run away before testifying, was too frightened to stay in the country after he had told his story. His wife was suspected of prompting him to turn informer, and she was taught the danger of going forth to the help of the Lord against the mighty, by having her character blackened. For her share in the business, whatever it was, she was branded as an accomplice in bribery, and an adulteress. Should she take any more active part in proving Belknap's infamy, she will probably be accused of strangling children for chicken-broth and making a tour of Europe on a broom-stick to spend a night with the Devil on the Brocken. As for Congressman Robbins, his part in bringing a Cabinet officer to justice has been avenged by raking up an old story against him concerning a twenty-dollar fee; and as a warning to all his associates to avoid making unsavory discoveries criminating the Administration, he is held up to ridicule by a nickname in all the Republican papers. If he had been less vulnerable, his assailants would have been compelled to invent a lie against him, and they would have made it one warrant to kill at forty paces. Blackburn, who refused to melt at Mrs. Belknap's supplications, is held up to the abhorrence of all good citizens, in the person of his brother, who was accused of spreading smalll-pox and yellow fever in the Northern cities by means of infected clothing. By skilfully managing this matter, Administration journals contrive to mix up the brothers in an editorial so that their readers come out at the close of it with the conviction that it was Congressman Blackburn, the denouncer of Belknap, who set on foot the diabolical scheme for depopulating the North by epidemics and ruining it by fire. But Heister Clymer, chairman of the committee that exposed the Secretary of War, has suffered most of all at the hands of the loyal newspapers. It is said on high authority that the way of the transgressor is hard, but Belknap's course for the past week has been over roses and moss, while Clymer's has been strewn with thorns. He has been accused of collusion with Marsh, adultery with Marsh's wife, connivance with Pendleton, political dishonesty and general imbecility, all because he did his simple duty and proved that one of the highest officers of the Government was a scoundrel. A stranger arriving in the country would imagine from the press that Clymer, instead of proving himself the vigilant hero of a virtuous action, had been detected in some shameful crime. In the smudge of indignation that has been set a-smoking by the Republican press against Clymer, the contemptible villain whom he caught slips by unobserved. In the fierce, unreasoning wrath of the Republican party on this calamity there is something of the mad passion of Othello:

'I swear 'tis better to be much abused,
Than but to know't a little.
What sense had I in her stolen hours of lust?
I saw't not, thought it not, it harmed not me.
I slept next night well, fed well, was free and merry;
I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips;
He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen,
Let him not know't, and he's not robbed at all.'

"And this indignant Republican party whose jealousy, unlike that of the Moor, is well founded, turns fiercely upon the innocent Clymer and calls for evidence:

"'Villain, be sure thou prove my love a whore;
Be sure of it; give me the ocular proof,
Or by the truth of mine eternal soul,
Thou had'st better been born a dog
Than answer my waked wrath.'"

A CHINESE SCRIMMAGE.

The Heathen Chinee in San Francisco is a savage animal when he gets his dander up, as was shown by the recent attack of a number of them upon their employers. The firm of Yee Chy Lung & Co. is composed of Ah Sam, Ah Sue, Ah Jim and Ah Phat. They are wealthy and hold extensive contracts for furnishing Chinese labor to a number of city manufactories. In order to ensure the performance of a certain amount of labor the firm have been required to deposit a stipulated amount of money as guarantee, which they in turn have required of the laborers. Thus each of the men deposited with the firm amounts varying from $25 to $100, according to the amount of work they contracted for. Some time ago a number of the workmen struck, and attempted to force Ah Sam and his associates to withdraw all of their workmen from the factories and also to return their guarantee money. This was declined, and the result was that while the members of the firm were quietly talking over matters in their store they were charged upon by a force of infuriated Chinamen. They immediately seized all the weapons that lay at hand, including meat axes, iron bars, hatchets and revolvers, and made a determined opposition to the invaders. A miscellaneous fight followed, and pandemonium raged for a time. Fixtures were smashed, windows broken and blows and blood rained in torrents. The streets on the outside became quickly crowded with an excited and yelling mob. Officers, greatly attracted by the excitement, broke their way through the crowd into the store, and a couple of Chinamen bearing bloody hatchets in their hands were chased up to the roof and there arrested. An express wagon was called, and the maimed and bleeding Chinamen were carried to the prison hospital to be cared for. One man had his chest and abdomen cut open, while another lost one of his legs. The wounds included cuts upon the arms and hands, club blows upon the head, hatchet gashes in the chest, sides, abdomen, and upon the neck, while two of the assailants were killed outright.

ALL ALIKE.

Wherever, says the Hartford *Times*, the probe is thrust in the executive departments at Washington, there is found official corruption. Even the Pension Office is about as bad as the rest. Mr. Ingalls, from Kansas, charged openly in the Senate, a few weeks ago, that at least five millions of dollars is fraudulently paid out every year on account of pensions. His estimate proves to be below the reality. This service disbursed last year $30,248,660. Of this enormous sum $20,289,519 was paid at the annual rate to pensioners, and $2,885,189 was claimed to be paid for arrears on pensions, of which no separate account is kept. The office expenses and disbursing agencies consume $1,671,778. It thus appears that four per cent. on the total amount paid to annual pensioners is appropriated for the official machinery to get the money into their hands. The Pension Office, like all other branches of the put lic service, is corrupt, inefficient, and directed by favoritism. The widows and orphans of soldiers are systematically robbed. There is utter looseness, corruption and absence of accountability.

ALFONSO'S TRIUMPH.

Now it is said that King Alfonso has sheathed his sword, and, with his troops, who drove the Carlists from Spain, has made his entrance into Madrid. The city was decorated with flags and banners, and shouts of welcome floated in the air. The young King was hailed as "pacificator" of his country and the soldiers were crowned with flowers. It was a holiday in which the people joined as they would have visited a bull fight or any other public demonstration. Many of the same men and women shouted when Queen Isabella was driven from the city in 1868, when Prince Amadeus assumed the reins of supreme authority, when the Republic was declared and when the Bourbons were reinstated in power by the action of the army under some of its prominent leaders. Shouts are cheap, and usually directed toward the rising sun. But what will the people of Spain gain by the termination of the war, the exile of Don Carlos and a full-fledged Bourbon administration? Some of them have shed their blood to bring about this consummation; others have given their money; and now the change has been accomplished, what next? Spain wants a liberal, progressive government to put life and animation in its people and stimulate and develop all its resources. Railroads and telegraphs are needed. Commerce demands encouragement, and agriculture is suffering from bad laws, executed by dishonest men. Taxes are crushing the industries of the country, and whilst most of the nations of Europe are advancing in trade, commerce and general prosperity, Spain has been so crippled by wars, convulsions and the machinations of selfish men as to occupy a totally different position. And to make matters worse the Bourbons are now in power. A weak King, a corrupt ex Queen and bigoted Ministers will have the management of affairs. They will make the laws. Elections will be a farce. The Cortes will run in the channel pointed out by the Cabinet. Thus will Spain be cursed with fresh injuries, and in a short time the throng that shouted when King Alfonso entered Madrid will be ready to cast their caps into the air if he should be treated as was his royal mother. Bourbon rule has been transient within the last half century in Europe.

COLONEL WADDELL AND COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

We learn from a private letter from Washington that Colonel Waddell has been very active in opposition to the bill now pending in Congress to change the law in regard to compulsory pilotage. The committee to whom the bill was referred had agreed to make a report recommending its adoption, that is, recommending the repeal of the law compelling vessels to take pilots. Colonel Waddell appeared before the committee and spoke against the passage of the bill; the last time he was accompanied by Mr. Goode, of Norfolk, Virginia, and by Mr. Hartridge, of Savannah, Georgia. The result was that the committee agreed to reconsider its determination to report favorably on the bill. Captain Ten Broeck, of Savannah, who represented our pilots in Washington this year as he had done last year, was telegraphed for by Mr. Hartridge at the suggestion of Colonel Waddell.

These facts have come to our knowledge and and we feel bound in duty to a faithful representative to lay them before our readers. It is true that the pilotage laws affect only a comparatively small number of Colonel Waddell's constituents, but that fact makes him none the less vigilant, none the less earnest and none the less successful in his efforts to perform his whole duty to all of his constituents.

HAVEN DESERTS!

Haven has been heard from again! It seems he preached in Philadelphia a few days ago, but it was all about the twelve apostles. He didn't even pray for President Grant, and never opened his mouth about the third term, Belknap, Babcock, or Boss Shepherd. The St. Louis *Republican* is scandalized at the Bishop's base desertion of his friends in this their hour of tribulation. The *Republican* thinks if there ever was a time when the third term business needed a strengthening plaster applied to the small of its back, and when Grant needed all the temporal and spiritual support and stimulants he can possibly get, that time is now. Bedeviled by Schenck, battered by Babcock, and broken by Belknap, he calls upon his friends to rally around the flag and bring him a strong pair of crutches. And Haven, that truly good man, who carried the Boston Conference with him by a large majority a few months ago, and called heaven and earth to witness his supreme confidence in and devotion to "our beloved President," now turns his Episcopal heel and preaches on the apostles! Ingratitude and inconsistency are no names for such conduct. He ought to be run through an advisory council at once. Nothing less than that will save him.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, it is announced by telegram, has passed to the sole ownership of Mr. Glennan. He having purchased the interests of all the other stockholders, assumes entire and sole proprietorship.

A COMPARISON AND ITS MORAL.

A recent paragraph in an exchange furnishes us a text on which we propose to submit a few broken remarks this morning. The paragraph to which we refer is this, "the wife of Gen. Jackson's Secretary of War generally received company in a calico dress without any trimmings."

It would be an interesting occupation, though perhaps a painful one, to note the wonderful changes which have taken place in this country in what is generally known as society within the last half century.

It is a little over forty years since Gen. Jackson was President, and within that comparatively brief space of time what a marvelous upheaving there has been in social circles as well as circles political. Then, a dignified simplicity was the rule, and not as now, the exception. The tinsel glare and show of a shoddy aristocracy was entirely unknown, character gave tone to society, and merit honor and modesty were recognized and appreciated. No dashing equipages with liveried servants rolled through the broad avenues of the capital, for such things were then regarded as repugnant to republican institutions; access to heads of departments and to the President were easibly obtainable, for the "divinity that doth hedge a king" would not in those days have been tolerated nor perhaps submitted to. At balls and levees the style of dress of the leaders of the *ton*, as it is now styled, was plain yet tasteful, and not made as in the present time to expose charms which should be carefully concealed from the vulgar gaze. Times certainly have changed since then, and people too, and that the change has been for the worse there can be, we think, no shadow of a doubt.

To illustrate: Let us take the case of the wife of Gen. Jackson's Secretary of War and of President Grant's. The one received company in a calico dress without trimmings, the other in costly robes of finest texture and foreign manufacture. No sparkling ornaments adorned the one, while priceless jewels glittered on the bosom of the other, rivalling in beauty the voluptuous development upon which they reposed. The one could not legitimately afford "trimmings" or perhaps thought them in bad taste; the other could and did, but at the sacrifice of her husband's honor and her own reputation, but let us add, the man himself was by far the more guilty of the two.

When we reflect upon this festering mass of moral putrefaction that has been developed in the high places of the land, and the character and position of the parties implicated, what a terrible condition of morals is exhibited to the world in this centennial year of the republic. Men of national reputation in the councils of the country, hitherto unimpeached and considered unimpeachable, have been found unable to withstand temptation and like Esau of old have readily bartered away all that made life desirable for sordid gold—gold, to enable them to outshine some rival establishment, to gratify fancies and indulge extravagances no matter how sinful, so they be but fashionable.

Extravagance seems to be the sin of the present age "that doth most easily beset us." The greater our desires the more we demand, and if we cannot honestly obtain what we think we need, or what the demands of a false tone of society requires of us, we are very apt at such times and in such a condition to "put money in our purse" without stopping to scrutinize too keenly the manner in which we obtain it. Conscience in these progressive days is as elastic as gutta percha, perhaps a little more so, and happy is that man whose wants are limited, for the less we desire the nearer we are to God.

The most painful feature in this wretched condition of affairs is that it is not confined to one class of men, but seems to have permeated the entire body politic. The halls of Congress, the bench, the bar and the pulpit have all their representatives, and what makes the matter still worse is the fact that the principal offenders against law, decency and morality are men not only of exalted position, socially and politically, but shining lights in many of our churches. Look for example at the lecherous and perjured pastor of Plymouth Church, the Rev. Winslow, swindler and forger, the many, many other reverend gentlemen (heaven save the mark), hurling anathemas from their pulpits against the sinful practices of the age, while they themselves were rioting in excess, preaching of spiritual things and indulging in carnal appetites and passions, "using the livery of heaven to screen the devil."

It really does seem as though we were driving, with railroad speed towards a certain place, not mentionable to ears polite. Admit that we know more than our fathers, that this is the age of progress, of science, of the highest development of man's reason, that we have greater facilities for the acquisition of knowledge than they, and greater advatages too for success in the various pursuits of life, yet with all these in our favor, it is painfully apparent that we are sadly deficient in that lofty principle and stern integrity which with them was above all price, and for which they were so distinguished.

While we plume ourselves upon our attainments and advanced civilization we have ignored, we fear, the stern virtues of the past, and thus it seems to us is that dead fly in our ointment which destroys its perfume. The less boasting therefore we indulge in as a people, the better it will be for us. Let us first root out the festering mass of corruption which taints the atmosphere around us before like the Pharisee, we give thanks to God that we are not like other people. Perhaps if we were like some others, it would be more to our credit; there is certainly ample room for improvement.

Mr. Blaine got in a little buncombe a day or two ago on a bill reported from the judiciary committee to prevent the solicitation of contributions for election purposes from persons in the employ of the government. He offered an amendment including Senators and Members of Congress in the provisions of the bill. As to himself, he declared that he had never contributed a postage stamp for any improper purposes. Very likely. They are not the sort of stamps usually contributed for corruption funds.

GOOD FOR YEATES!

Mr. Yeates, our Representative in Congress from the First District, is serving his first term in Washington, but for all that he has found opportunity to put in some well directed blows.

On Thursday last the House being in committee of the whole on the Legislative appropriation bill, Mr. Yeates said:

The members on the Democratic side had been intimidated and threatened by the other side. They had seen the leaders coming down the aisles with clenched fists, denouncing them as rebels, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) had taken occasion to read them a lecture. His people were a liberty loving people, and would not submit to such taunts and jeers. Disloyalty to the Republican party has been denounced as disloyalty to the country. The cry from the other side about rebels was merely political. He proposed to show the kind of allies the distinguished gentleman from Maine had in the South. Gov. Holden was one of them. Gen. Longstreet was another. The Republican party had attempted to buy up men of the South, and those they could not buy up they denounced as rebels.

The gentleman from Maine and the gentleman from Massachusetts thought more to-day of Gen. Longstreet and Bil. Holden than they did of Gen. Banning and Gen. Rice, and other Democratic officers around him who had fought under the stars and stripes. He arraigned the Republican party for demoralizing the people, destroying the purity of the ballot, and prostituting the ballot-box before the military. He charged that the Republican party only gave the vote to the colored people when they found that they could not secure the votes of the Southern whites, and then created ten thousand offices, and sent down ten thousand carpet-baggers to prejudice the negroes against the whites and to act as spies upon them. But he would tell them they could not hold the colored men forever, and at the next election they would vote as they pleased.

The Republicans had not only corrupted the colored but the white people at the South, and they had been robbed. There had been a constant stream of money pouring from the South into Washington. He would not undertake to say how it was divided or where it went. He had always believed that Abraham Lincoln was a good man, and had he lived there would have been a far different state of affairs in the South. He charged that five years of profound peace under the Grant administration had spent more money than had been spent from the inauguration of George Washington to the time Belknap went out of office. What had become of the money?

Mr. Townsend, of N. Y. We paid the interest on the rebel debt.

Mr. Yeates referred to the investigation going on and said that side intended to fight it out on that line if it took all summer. He next referred to the corruption at elections and accused the Republican officials of interference and the use of their power and patronage to coerce and intimidate the voters and levying taxes upon the women and girls in the Departments in Washington to carry out their plans. They had told the colored voters that if the Democrats were elected they would send them back to slavery, and he had been told by colored men in his district that if he was elected and did not send them back to slavery they would vote for him the next time and from then out. The hope of the South was in the Democratic people of the North. They were the only ones who had ever held out the hand of friendship to them. The Republican party had tried to make the South hate them. He would tell them they did not like the Republican party half as well as they did the country. When he saw Grantism he saw something to fear more than secession. There was not a Republican in the South that was not ready to put the crown on him like Mark Anthony tried to put it on Cæsar, and a portion of the people of Massachusetts were ready to help do the act. He said there had been a little skirmish up in New Hampshire, and the Democratic pickets had been driven in, but they would rally from Maine to Georgia, and march boldly up until they planted their banner in the White House.

Halleck, the man who stole, or rather helped to steal, a package of $47,000 from the United States Treasury, has been tried and convicted. Halleck had a confederate, but was not one of the ring. Had he belonged to the District ring, or the whisky ring, or the trading post ring, he would no more have been convicted than was Babcock, although the evidence against him had been as conclusive as that against the ex-private secretary. It all depends upon a government thief's affiliations, whether, being tried for his offenses, he will be acquitted or convicted.

The Conviction of Judge Moses.

Judge Montgomery Moses has been convicted by the Senate of demanding fees from litigants and from public officials, of appropriating to his own use public moneys, of neglect of duty, of refusing to grant orders to which all parties interested consented, and of corrupt partiality in ordering the payment of public funds to certain creditors to the exclusion of others. In accordance with this verdict the president of the Senate has pronounced the sentence of removal from office, and Judge Moses ceases henceforth to exercise his judicial functions, being also debarred from ever holding any public office in this State. This verdict causes no surprise, for the nature of the evidence long since removed all doubt of the guilt of the accused. The action of his counsel in retiring from the case was very ingenious, but at the same time transparent, as the charges of unfairness preferred by them afforded a nice pretext for abandoning the fortunes of a client whose case was hopeless.

The impeachment of Judge Moses is a matter of slight importance, except as a rebuke to official corruption. His term has nearly expired by limitation, and he would have had but little further opportunity of prostituting this position. Its chief significance is a warning to other judges, more active and dangerous than Moses, that they too may be brought to account for more daring and audacious breaches of official duty, unless we are to believe that this impeachment is but another instance of the eagerness often manifested by Radicals to plunge their weapons into putrid corpses, while studiously refraining from attacking vigorous antagonists. Every time however that a corrupt official is weeded out there is cause for congratulation. Judge Moses is well out of the way. Sooner or later the investigation and impeachment of others will follow.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A Curious Gift.

S. Jeff. Jennings, the well known cotton factor, desired to present Mr. Dempste, a friend in Liverpool, England, with a fresh specimen of our Savannah shad; so Mr. Jennings hit on a novel plan to carry out his wish. He went to Hale Barrett, the president of the Augusta Ice Company, who carried out Mr. Jennings's desire by enclosing two splendid specimens of shad in the centre of a block of ice one hundred and sixty-five pounds in weight. No doubt the fish found frozen in the block of ice will prove as great a curiosity in Liverpool as were the apple dumplings to King George. —*Augusta Constitutionalists.*

Grant Bringing Disgrace Upon Himself and Upon the United States.

[From the London Times.]

If rumor is to be trusted, the affair with Mr. Marsh is only one of a series; evidences as to other irregularities will be forthcoming, and possibly the War Secretary may not be the only person involved.

This event is the more grave because it is confirmatory of suspicions which have long prevailed among the American public. The reputation of the official world has of late years not been so high as is desirable in a model Republic. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tone in which Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of the men who have the present direction of them. We had long been accustomed to hear of municipal corruption, and even of the power of the purse in certain of the State Legislatures; but now it has been intimated that in higher regions the irregularities have been serious. President Grant has been surrounded by men of suspected reputation, who might at any time bring disgrace upon him and upon the country. When he was elected in 1868 he had the fairest opportunities. He was a successful General. He had brought to an end the greatest war in which the country had been engaged. He was the chief of the Republican party, which then had an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress. He had a definite work to do—the pacification and reconstruction of the South, and he could count on the support of the American people until it was accomplished. But his position at the present time, when his official career is coming to a close, does not correspond with the advantages he possessed at the commencement. People have lately become impatient at the stories which are whispered about, and anxious to make a clearance of an objectionable set, who, if not themselves official, approach too near and were in too close a connection with the holders of office. The recent trial of Gen. Babcock for his alleged connection with the whisky ring was followed with intense interest by the public, and although Gen. Babcock has been acquitted, the revelation how things are managed in this Centennial year of the Republic is far from reassuring. In the present case it is a Minister of the highest rank who is accused, and, moreover, one whose profession and particular office should dissociate him from illicit guilt.

Subterranean Streams.

[From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger.]

There can be no reasonable doubt that Southern Georgia and Florida rest upon a substratum of marine limestone, which is permeated by subterranean streams, often intersecting and communicating with each other.

This is shown in the great number of so-called "lime sinks," which form suddenly—evidently by a break in the limestone crust, and remain years filled with pure and limpid water, which never stagnates, though without visible connection with any current. These sinks vary greatly at different times in their depth of water—sometimes they are almost empty, and again full to the surface of the earth without the smallest visible affluent.]

One of them sunk immediately under a six-mule wagon team driven by an old African acquaintance of ours, who escaped with his charge by a violent exercise of the whip, and left behind him a sink which in a few minutes contained a depth of water he could not fathom with all his leading lines.

We have known wells to be sunk bath in Southern Georgia and Florida, in which, after drilling at this limestone crust with a crowbar, the bottom would suddenly give way, the crowbar disappear and the water rush up in such a volume that the well would nearly fill in a few seconds, while the noise of a rushing current below was distinctly heard.

The same phenomena the Times speaks of—the disappearance and refilling of lakes, has repeatedly occurred in Middle Florida on a much larger scale. Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, has disappeared and reappeared twice within our recollection, and neighboring lakes have varied greatly in their volume of water independently of all surface contributions.

It is well known that one, and we think two rivers in Florida discharge into the Gulf by subterranean channels, miles beyond the coast line, while one of them disappears and reappears before reaching the coast, until it sinks finally to debouch by a subterranean outlet into the Gulf of Mexico. The great Silver Springs of the Ocklawaha and Wakulla are nothing but the sudden upburst of subterranean rivers; and finally we can account for the fact that no stagnant water is visible in the thousands of little pools and ponds and lakes in that country, which are without visible inlet or outlet, only on the theory that they all find change and circulation by subterranean channels.

Beecher and the Sun.

The N. Y. *Sun* still hammers away on Beecher, without mercy:

Mr. Beecher is a cool customer. This is shown by his preaching on as if he was anointed saint, instead of a conspicuous example of ministerial degradation. On Sunday he rose to the summit of coolness. Exploiting the gospel of gush, that is, his own preaching, he ended by pointing out his peculiar church as a brilliant example of what he called "the preaching of the doctrine of love." We should say it was, provided by love he means free love and the celebration of the practice of that in its pastor. If the brethren exemplify the workings of love we advise preachers generally to inculcate on their flocks some other doctrine. As for Mr. Beecher, he seems to have a stock of love on hand large enough to supply the biggest church. His "heart bounds toward all;" but if it shall continue to bound in the way it has done, we advise husbands and fathers to take their wives and daughters to some place where it can't bound toward them. Beecher has too elastic a heart, and it bounds too miscellaneously.

Gen W. H. Cox.

This sterling democrat, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, has been arrested upon a warrant issued upon the affidavit of Dr. Norment of Robeson, and compelled to appear before a U. S. commissioner, in Wilmington, to answer to a charge of conspiracy to defeat the will of the people of Robeson county, in the election of delegates to the late constitutional convention. Not a particle of evidence was produced against him, and the U. S. attorney entered a *nol. pros* and Gen. Cox was discharged.

A large number of citizens gave the General a serenade, and he made them a speech in which he declared that the people of the State were assailed through him, in this prosecution, and that he stood ready to defend his own rights and those of the people. R. M. Norment and his abettors in this shameful and outrageous matter will yet rue the day on which he swore to the affidavit upon which Gen. Cox was arrested. No truer democrat nor patriot lives than W. R. Cox. He was a faithful soldier, and has always been a true democrat. He has labored faithfully, and his name on the ticket, in the next canvass, either as first or second will be as good as the best, and as strong as the strongest. We are for the nominees, whoever they may be, and if Cox is one of them we shall be fully satisfied.—*Duplin Record.*

A student at Princeton College placed a heavy charge of powder last Friday evening under the floor of the room of one of the tutors at that institution and touched it off with a fuse. The explosion shook the building, completely shattered the door and tore out a window, creating considerable excitement.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

For Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fever,

Or What is More Commonly Termed

FEVER AND AGUE,

with pain in the loins and through the Back, an indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the Eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, VEGETINE is a safe and positive remedy. It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together. VEGETINE does not stop with breaking chills and fever, but it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. VEGETINE *does not* act as a powerful cathartic, to debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow, but it strikes at the root of the disease by purifying the blood restores the liver and kidneys to healthy action, regulates the bowels, and assists nature in performing all of the duties which devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to day from the effect of powerful purgative nostrums. Frightful quantities of quinine and poison doses of arsenic, neither of which ever have or ever could reach the true cause of their complaint.

VEGETINE

works in the human system in perfect harmony with nature's laws, and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitters, purging the invalid to false hope that they are being cured. VEGETINE is a purely vegetable medicine, compounded upon scientific principles. It is endorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended only where medicine is needed and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

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My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

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BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1875.

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Administrator's Sale -OF- Real Estate.

IN pursuance of a judgment and decree by the Superior Court of the County of New Hanover, made on the 26th day of February, 1876, in the case of John K. Brown, Administrator of Mary J. Price, against "The Trustees of the University of North Carolina," on Monday, the 27th day of March, 1876, at 12 o'clock m., at the Court House of said county, the undersigned will sell by public auction the following desirable parcel of land and premises situate in the city of Wilmington, in said county, viz: Beginning in the western line of McRae street at a point 133 feet and 6 inches southwardly from its intersection with the southern line of Bladen st., thence running westwardly parallel with Bladen st., 90 feet, thence southwardly parallel with Eighth st. 66 feet to the northern line of the right of way of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, thence northeastwardly along said right of way about 110 feet to McRae street, and thence northwardly with the western line of McRae street to the beginning—part of Lot No. "9" in Block "283," as per plan of said city. One-fourth of the purchase money will be payable in cash, and the residue in two equal instalments, payable six and twelve months after day of sale, with interest from that day, and for which notes will be required from the purchaser.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 24th, 1875.

JOHN K. BROWN,
feb24 Administrator of Mary J. Price

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